INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 159-- BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 6 1929 ONE ANNA

CONGRESSMEN IN LEGISLATURES MUST RESIGN

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION AT DELHI

Special Meeting of A. I. C. C. Called to Ratify

HOW BOMBAY LEADERS RECEIVED NEWS

DELHI, July 5.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru discussed for five hours the situation created by communications from several Congress Parties of Legislatures and passed a resolution favouring resignations of Congress members of their seats in Legislatures, but leaving the final decision to be taken by the A.I.C.C. at a special meeting to be held at Allahabad on July 26.

WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

INFORMAL CONFERENCE

DELHI, July 5.

Apart from consideration of applications from the various Council Congress Parties to exempt them from abstaining themselves from attending Council's meetings, the Working Committee of the Congress, it is understood, will consider the arrangements to be made to give help to the flood stricken people of Assam and fix up the quota of membership for the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, U. P. Council Swarajist leader, also arrived here to-day to present his party's case before the Working Committee and request the Committee to allow his party to enter the Council.

Before the Working Committee met, an informal conference took place between Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Ansari. Pandit Malaviya who was also invited to attend the informal conference could not do so.—

THE RESOLUTION.

After full four hours discussion the Congress Working Committee adopted the following resolution in regard to entry into Councils:—

"The Working Committee having considered several communications from members of the Central and Provincial legislatures with respect to the resolution of the Working Committee regarding absentation from attendance at meetings of the legislatures and having regard to the circumstances placed before the Working Committee, the Committee is of opinion that it would be in the interests of the Swaraj movement to advise members of the legislatures to resign their seats. In view, however, of the importance of the question, the Committee considers that the final decision should be taken by the All-India Congress Committee. It, therefore, resolves that a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. be convened for this purpose at Allahabad on Friday, July 28 at 3 p.m.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The following resolution in regard to the Assam floods was then passed:—

"The Committee record their grief at the unprecedented floods in Assam and Bengal which had brought loss of life and disaster to thousands. The Committee appeal to the public to contribute generously to the relief funds being raised by the Central Relief Committee of which Acharya P. C. Ray is Chairman and Dr J. M. Das Gupta, Secretary."

At 4-30 p.m. the Committee adjourned for tea after which the Committee met again at 5, to discuss other administrative matters.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal, and Pandit Malaviya are leaving to-night.

Babu Rajendra Prasad also attended the meeting. Apart from members of the Working Committee there were present Lala Girdharilal, Pandit Govind Vallabh, Pandit Mathira Prasad and a few others.—Free Press.

NO-CHANGERS LOOK FORWARD TO COMING INTO THEIR OWN

—:o:—

HOW BOMBAY LEADERS LOOK AT DELHI DECISION

BOMBAY, July 5.

The resolution of the Congress Working Committee deciding to advise Congressmen in legislatures to resign their seats in the larger interest of Swaraj movement reached Bombay in the evening after the last editions of the evening papers had been published.

A representative of the Free Press of India telephoned the resolution to Party leaders and also discussed the effects of the decision of the Congress Working Committee with the leaders of different schools of thought. Leaders reserved their considered expression of opinion until fuller particulars were available regarding the considerations which weighed with the Congress Working Committee beyond the bare terms of the resolution.

Following is a concise statement of the different views which seemed to prevail in regard to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

NO-CHANGERS' WELCOME.

The No-changers welcomed the resolution as a move in the right direction. The resolution said the No-changers is the clearest indication that Gandhiji's doctrines of self-help and self-respect are coming into their own. If the decision of the Congress Working Committee is ratified by the All-India Congress Committee and of that we have no doubt and if the decision is loyally carried out, then there is no doubt that the spirit of direct action of which the Bardoli Satyagraha is the most recent expression will receive a great filip and the time cannot be far off before the nation once again takes up the thread of the national movement where it was snapped by the Bardoli suspension of Gandhiji in 1922 February.

If the resolution of the Working Committee comes into force, the result will be that the No-changers will come into their own and the Council Party which under Gandhiji's leadership had the loyal support of the No-change wing will have now to loyally support the No-change Party in their campaigns for mass action.

SWARAJISTS CONDEMN "UKASE."

The Swarajist Congressmen who are in the legislatures said that the original *ukase* of the Congress Working Committee advising obstention was wrong and the present resolution only aggravates the wrong. One prominent Swarajists summed up his position and the position of those who think like him as follows: To say the least, the resolution will divide the country more than it is already divided, it will weaken the Congress and it is uncalled for the purpose which the resolution has in view namely building up and launching mass direct action.

CONSISTENT BUNGLING.

The position of Constitutionalists was quite different. They said: We have no right to make any comment because it is the inherent

(Continued on page 10)

INDUSTRIAL CLOUDS FORMING

—:o:—

Ry. Men to Terminate Agreement

THREE MONTHS' NOTICE TO BE GIVEN

LONDON, July 4.

An industrial clouds are forming. The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen meeting at Southampton, has decided to instruct its Executive to give three months' notice to terminate the agreement of August, 1928, under which wages were reduced by two and a half per cent.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS"

—:o:—

ADJUSTING ENGINES CHANGING CYLINDERS

KARACHI, July 4.

Mechanic will work throughout the night, adjusting the engines and changing the cylinder of the "Southern Cross" to enable the airmen to continue the flight tomorrow.—A.P.

KING'S INDIAN ORDERLIES

—:o:—

LONDON, July 4.

The King received in audience at Buckingham Palace, Major R. C. Duncan who introduced the King's Indian Orderly Officers. The King also received in audience the Maharajah of Rewa and the Maharajah of Alwar and Sawbha of Mongmit.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY"

—:o:—

CAWNPORE ACCUSED APPLIES FOR BAIL

LAHORE, July 5.

Orders were reserved in the bail application moved in the Court of the Sessions Judge on behalf of Mr. Surendranath Pande arrested at Cawnpore in connection with the Lahore "conspiracy" cases.

Mr. Mehta Puranchand for the defence submitted that no definite charge has been framed against the accused and he be therefore released on bail.

The Government Advocate filed an affidavit of the Prosecuting Inspector and Special Superintendent, C. I. D.

It was stated that after inspection of the police record and the hearing of the statements of witnesses that are to be produced in the case, it would be clear that Pande was a member of the U. P. Revolutionary Party and that he had taken a prominent part in the conspiracy to commit offence under Sections 302 and 121-A.

Further, the Prosecuting Inspector said that the accused has taken an active part in the meeting of the 9th February, 1928, held at Cawnpore and again on the 8th August at Delhi, at which crimes subsequently committed were decided upon.

The defence counsel objected to the admission of the affidavit on the ground that it gave no definite allegation showing that the accused participated in the alleged conspiracy.—Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO DARBHANGA PRINCE

—:o:—

DELHI, July 5.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following telegram to Maharajadhiraj Kumar Kameshwara Singh of Darbhanga:—

"Deeply grieved to learn that Maharajadhiraj has passed away. Offer you and whole family my sincerest condolence and profound sympathy in your great bereavement."—Free Press.

EXIT TILDEN

—:o:—

Tennis Surprise at Wimbledon

HELEN WILLS BEATS HELEN JACOBS IN ALL ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, July 5.

Tilden made his exit from Wimbledon with his defeat in Men's Doubles.—Reuter.

—:o:—

HELEN WILLS BEATS HELEN JACOBS IN ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, July 5.

In the Final of Women's Singles in All-England Championships at Wimbledon, Miss Helen Wills beat Miss Helen Jacobs 6|1, 6|2.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO U. S.

—:o:—

RATIFICATION DIFFICULTY IN CHAMBER

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—The difficulty of obtaining majority in the Chamber for ratification of the Debt Agreement with America without conditions which are unacceptable to the Government, had been seriously perturbing the Ministers. M. Poincare suddenly convoked the Cabinet to-day. It discussed for one and a half hours the Parliamentary situation arising from Debt question.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMEN LIONISED

—:o:—

Spanish Senoritas Throw off their Restraint

WILD SCENES OF WELCOME FOR "NUMANCIA'S" RESCUERS

LONDON, July 4.

Madrid.—The rescue of "Numancia" airmen and the subsequent reception accorded them at Gibraltar were in no way more hectic than welcome accorded to the rescued airmen and their rescuers on their arrival here to-day by delirious crowd which completely overpowered the police.

Young women aristocrats completely abandoned their natural Spanish restraint. They disregarded recent by-laws forbidding public embraces and enthusiastically kissed Englishmen who after terrific lionising were grateful for their escape unscathed.

"Eagle's" Captain Lawrence exclaimed: "We are quite for Spanish police saved our lives from dangers such as we have never faced on the ocean".—Reuter.

WE WILL ALL ASSIST IN BUILDING THE INTERNATIONAL

—:o:—

Lansbury's Message of Cheer to Indian Comrades

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. George Lansbury, Commissioner of Works in new Labour Cabinet writing to Mr. Surendranath Arya, President of the Madras Electric Tramway Employees' Union, says: "I send to all my comrades in your Union my very best wishes for the growth and development of Trade Unionism in Madras and throughout India. There never was a time when it was more necessary for the workers of India to organise industrially as well as politically. There is no doubt at all that in the near future the big extensions of self-government will take place when this happens.

Workers ought to be so organised as to be prepared and able to take their place in the political arena, and because I hope there will be no unbroken connection between the workers of India and those of this country I trust Trade Unionism will spread and that together with their brothers and sisters in Britain we will all assist in building the International which will be of greatest benefit to workers in both countries.—Free Press.

MINERALS FROM DEAD SEA

QUESTION OF CONCESSION TO HAGUE COURT

LONDON, July 5.

With reference to reports that France had notified the British Government of its intention to submit to the Hague Court, the question of the validity of concession held by French Nationals for extracting mineral salts from the Dead Sea, it is understood that the British Government have never admitted the validity of this claim and the correspondence in regard to the question of submission to the Hague Court is proceeding.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE GOVT. RESIGN

—:o:—

CABINET DISSENSION SEQUEL

LONDON, July 5.

Lisbon.—Government has resigned owing to Cabinet dissensions.—Reuter.

PRESS ACT SATYAGRAHI

BANGALORE EDITOR PREFERS JAIL TO PAYING FINE

BANGALORE, July 5.

Mr. Thagadur Ramachandrarao, the Press Act Satyagrahi, was convicted to-day by the Bangalore City Magistrate under Police Regulation under different counts to a total fine of Rs. 25 or in default to 12 days' simple imprisonment, and 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The accused refused to pay the fine. He was taken to jail.—Free Press.

ANOTHER PRESS ACT SATYAGRAHI

—:o:—

BANGALORE, July 5.

Mr. Ramaniyam offered Press Act Satyagraha last evening by publishing "Sadvi" in Mr. Venkatakrishnaiyar's suppressed press without Government sanction. But the police did not confiscate the issue.—Free Press.

ATTENDANCE CONTINUALLY INCREASING

—:o:—

91,350 MEN WORK IN MILLS

The Bombay Millowners' Association, write:—

"The attendance is continually increasing and is 91,350 to-day."

RESUMPTION OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Labour Foreign Secretary Makes Statement in Parliament

MEERUT CASE DRAGED IN

It is for Soviet to Demand Guarantees, Say Moscow Papers

—:o:—

LONDON, July 5.

Vigorous attack on Sir Austen Chamberlain by Col. Wedgwood was the feature of the resumed debate on the Address in the House of Commons. After a plea for the continuity on Foreign policy by Mr. Locker Lampson, Col. Wedgwood declared that what was wanted was discontinuity not continuity. He described Sir Austin Chamberlain as a nightmare which had been weighing upon the minds of every man with progressive ideals in the country during the last five years. He accused Sir A. Chamberlain of putting safety first, taking orders from French Government, humiliating Britain, hobnobbing with every Dictator in Europe and "consorting with people who are grinding down our brothers."

A question is likely to be addressed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asking him to elucidate the scope of his reference to India in the course of debate on the Address as he contended that only a section of influential opinion in India had been unfavourable to Simon Commission—a contention which had been borne out by representative character of the Indian Central Committee.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, said that the only step the Government had taken with regard to Russia was to enter into negotiations with the Dominions. He added that the method the Government would adopt would depend to some extent on the Dominion's replies but Premier MacDonald in 1924 had made it clear that we were not going to tolerate propaganda interfering with the interval affairs of Britain or any part of the British Empire. If their Russian friends had profited by experience during the last year or so and if they were very anxious to enter into normal trade relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations he imagined they would be ready to give very definite undertaking and see that it was carried out.

REFERENCE TO MEERUT TRIAL.

The Meerut trial was mentioned by Sir Austen Chamberlain in connection with the resumption of relations with Russia in to day's debate.

Sir A. Chamberlain said that he did not want to dwell on the grave statement of the Crown Prosecutor at Meerut because it was 'sub judice' but he quoted extracts from a manifesto published in the "Pravda" of March 27 calling upon the Indian peasants to prepare for battle with British Imperialism, Swarajists and other "bourgeois plotters".

MR. HENDERSON HITS BACK.

Mr. Henderson replying hoped that our relations with Russia would not turn upon the leading article in the "Pravda" or quotations from a manifesto issued by the Third International.

Sir A. Chamberlain interposed that the Third International was the organ of the Soviet Government with which the Government was proposing to negotiate.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that the question of propaganda ought not to be introduced in the debate. He pointed out that the position in this connection was the same as laid down by Mr. MacDonald in 1924.

SIR AUSTEN LECTURES ON FOREIGN POLICY.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in reply to Col. Wedgwood welcomed the fact that Col. Wedgwood would have no hand in guiding the foreign policy of Britain and emyhasised that the Foreign Secretary must cultivate the best relations with the rulers of Foreign States. It was not the business of the British Government to indicate to a foreign nation what Government it should have or frame our policy according to party prejudices. The business of the Government and the Foreign Secretary was to preserve peace by preserving respect, goodwill and as much influence as he could with all Foreign Governments, however constituted they might be.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the evacuation of Rhineland as expeditiously as possible was as essential in fairness to Germany, which has as far as he was able to see carried out all conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, but the evacuation by stages would not be in the interest of the peace of Europe. Therefore Britain should try to get French and Belgian Governments to take this step with Britain. He did not anticipate any serious difficulty in that connection. Reuter.

SOVIET RUSSIA TO BE RECOGNISED.

In the House of Commons Mr. Arthur Henderson subsequently intervened in the foreign policy debate and intimated that he had been in contact with legal advisers. He thought that it was in the interest of State that since Britain accorded 'de jure' recognition to the Soviet Government in 1924 the latter was entitled to be recognised as a Government of a State and "is still so recognised by His Majesty's Government. Therefore, reciprocal rights and duties which the International Law recognises as incumbent on States in relations with one another continue to subsist between Britain and Russia."

Mr. Henderson added: "The rupture in 1927 suspended the normal machinery of diplomatic relations and that machinery now requires to be re-established."—Reuter.

—:o:—

SOVIET MUST DEMAND GUARANTEES

MOSCOW PAPERS ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, July 5.

Moscow.—Commenting on the statement on the King's speech in regard to the Anglo-Soviet relations, the newspapers unanimously declare that the Soviet will not agree to any preliminary negotiations to determine the conditions of the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The "Izvestia" recalls that the British intervention in Soviet Republic "anti-Soviet activities of British diplomats" and the Arcos raid and declares that it for the Soviet rather than Great Britain to advance conditions and demand guarantees.—Reuter.

STOCKS & SHARES

Rather Quiet Market

TATA HYDROS STEADY

Bombay, July 5.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and after some improvement prices declined on scattered selling. The tone was rather quiet. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 712|- and after ruling steady for some time prices gradually declined to Rs. 708|-, Fazal opened at Rs. 505|- and after improving to Rs. 507|- declined to Rs. 495|-. A rally of Rs. 10|- was recorded on short covering but renewed selling again weakened prices and closed at Rs. 497|-, Pearl opened at Rs. 311|- and after improving to Rs. 313|- prices declined to Rs. 308|-, Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 152|- and initial buying hardened prices to Rs. 155|- but some short selling depressed prices to Rs. 147|-, Bombay Burma shares were neglected. Tata Hydros ruled very steady. Cements were quiet. The market will remain closed on the 6th, 8th and 9th instant for clearing purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 5.

Bombay Dyeing 712, 13, 12, 5, 8, 7, 8.
Century 310, 5, 7, 6, 8.
Colaba 116.
Crescent 92, 90.
Fazul 505, 6, 5, 7, 495, 504, 496, 98, 96, 97.
Indore 360, 56.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 457, 55, 57.
New Great 157, 58.
Pearl 311, 13, 6, 10, 7, 10.
Simplex 46, 47, 45, 45-10.
Swadeshi 391, 87.
Burma 727, 28, 23, 25, 23, 25.
Hydro 1,057, 56, 60, 56, 58, 56.
Tram 131, 130-10.
Deff. 152, 55, 48, 50, 47.
Ord. 49-4, 48-4, 47.
3-1|2 per cent 167-15-0, 167-12-0.
1945-55 101-14.
Bundi 17-10, 17-12.
Indian 237, 38, 33, 36.
Alcock 88, 83, 85.

Following business was done on cash to-day:—
E. D. Sassoon As. 7|6.
Kasturchand Rs. 8|12, 8|8.
Nagpur Pref. Rs. 472|8.
Morarji Goculdas Rs. 775, 777|8.
Minarwa Mills Rs. 80.
Ahmedabad Prantij Rly. Rs. 780.
Amritsar Patdi Rly. Rs. 116|8.
Mendra Bhon Rly. Rs. 67.
Central Provinces Rly. Rs. 93|12.
India Bank Rs. 100|-.
Imperial Bank New Rs. 348|12.
Union Bank Rs. 3|6.
Central Bank Rs. 18|8.
Tata Power Ord. Rs. 403|12, Rs. 402|8.
Punjab Ordi. Rs. 10|13, 10|14.
New India Insce. Rs. 20|2.
Scindia Rs. 8|14, Rs. 8|15.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 70|4, Rs. 69.
Thacker & Co. Rs. 92|8.
Bombay Telephone Rs. 53.
Burmah New Rs. 272|8.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 4|8, 4|7|6.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 3.8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 708|12.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 708|12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 141|4
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 308|12.
Central India 1601, 457.8.
Colaba Land Mills 116/4.
Cessent 100 90.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222.8.
Dawn 250 10y 457/8.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 122|8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 5/8.
Fazulbhoy 200, 497|8.
Finlay 100 10y 90
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1,550.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 136/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 356|4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 8|8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.
Kohinoor 10|0100, 165|10.
Laxmi Cotton 260 10 xd. 1450
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 750.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71/4.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 158|12.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 310.
Phoenix 100 30 x.d. 300.
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Shamrock and Alliance Silk 50 6/9 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450.
Simplex nil 45|10.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 387|8.
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 1 1000 0 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18/8.
Eastern £5 xd 88.
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348/12.
Union 5|11, 316.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT, AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17/12.
Central India Mining 7.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 92
Indian Cement 2|10, 236|4.
New India Assurance 51f 20/2
Katni Cement 100 nil, 198|12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 148/12
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19.4.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6 770.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 95/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 131/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1,056|4.
Tata Power 8000 nil, 403|12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdow 100 6y 285.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 178|12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T. Corporation 725.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 18
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 8/8/15.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 40 50
Tata Iron Defd. 147|8.
Tata Iron Ord. 47.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F-T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 105
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 4.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt: July/Aug. delivery paid and sellers 30/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt: Sept./Dec. delivery sellers 30.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

The local Cotton market opened firm at Rs. 329/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was good enquiry and in the absence of selling prices hardened to Rs. 331/4. At this level there was some profit taking. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 4 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	319	12	0
Broach A.-M.	330	4	0
Oomra July	270	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	290	0	0
Bengal July	242	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	238	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

July	245.70	—2.10
Oct.	227.40	—0.70
Jan.	221.90	—0.70

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 5.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	700	1,400
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	5,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	600	3,100

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 5.

Wheat Sept.	7	5	9
Wheat May	7	8	9
Linseed Sept.	11	5	9
Linseed May	11	11	0

COTTON OPTIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

The following premiums are quoted for Broach A.-M. 1930 delivery:
Double Options Rs. 43.
Fixed Basis 400 Calls Rs. 5|4.
Fixed Basis 375 Calls Rs. 8|4.
Fixed Basis 300 Puts Rs. 10|8.
Fixed Basis 275 Puts Rs. 5|4.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 5.

Bengal 237 D-J.
Bengal 210 July.
Broach 330 A-M.
Broach 320 J-A.
Umra 289 D-J.
Umra 269 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 5.

Bengal	225	220	212	205
Sind	230	225	217	210
Punjab	222	217	209	202
Rajputana	225	220	212	205
Broach	335	330	320	315
S D	342	337	327	322
P A	340	335	325	320
K V	333	328	318	313
Dholera	328	323	313	308
Kalajin	332	327	317	312
Catch	347	342	332	327
Surat	400	395	385	380
Rajpipla	395	390	380	375
Navsari	415	410	400	395
Umra No. 5	286	281	271	259
C P No. 1	311	306	296	284
C P No. 2	298	293	283	271

Southern-Western Good Staple Rs. 308.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 5.

100	Japan T & Co., Aurangabad	250
100	Japan T and Co., Amreli	220
100	Japan T & Co., Khamgaon	249
100	Japan T and Co., Katol	284
300	Toyomankwa, Upland	316|318
200	Toyomankwa, Aurangabad	247|248
100	Toyomankwa, Pulgaon	271
100	Toyomankwa, Lyalpur	280
100	Toyomankwa, Ellichpur	285
600	G G Kesha & Co., Nagar	248
200	G G Kesha & Co., Malegaon	257
200	Gokak Mill, Rutlam	236
200	Gokak Mill, Pandharpur	240
100	Aboobakar and Co., Dhuri	218
100	Aboobakar and Co., Gojra	221
200	Forbes and Co., Hansi	221
100	Forbes and Co., Bhilwara	213
200	Tata Mills, Purna	261
100	David Sassoon Mill, Surat	318
100	David Sassoon Mill, Lahore	209
100	Ralli Bros., Jambusar	320
200	Ital-India and Co., Hingoli	255
100	L K Vasanji and Co., Wun	285

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F G	209	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F G	209	200
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur Sawner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F G	200	195
Nanded/Purna F G G S	270	250
Purna F G G S	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F G G S	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Cambodia	395/400	
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, July 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points and ruled rather steady on short covering. There was no important change in the weather and the market closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. January 1931 delivery closed at a rise of 3 points at 9.61 d per lb. Total sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 5 to 6 points with October 9.53 and January 9.54. Egyptian futures were steady and closed at a rise of 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Cocharan Bureau estimate the condition of the growing crop at 70.9 per cent. Total acreage under cultivation 48,796,000 acres.

Messrs. Weil Bros. estimate the condition of the crop at 74.2 per cent.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co cables:—
"Bureau expected Monday 4 per cent. increase acreage."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

	Opening	Closing.
July	9.80	9.81+.06
August		9.79+.05
September		9.77+.06
October	9.75	9.74+.05
November		9.72+.05
December		9.75+.05
January	9.75	9.75+.05
February		9.75+.05
March	9.80	9.79+.04
April		9.79+.04
May	9.82	9.81+.04
June		9.80+.04
July		9.79+.04
Middling Spot		10.20+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

Scinde Fully Good	6.15+.10
Scinde Fine	6.40+.10
Scinde Superfine	6.65+.10
Bengal Good	5.90+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.15+.10
Bengal Fine	6.40+.10
Oomra Good	6.95+.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.25+.10
Oomra Fine	7.55+.10
Broach Fully Good	8.25+.10
Broach Fine	8.50+.10
Broach Superfine	8.75+.10

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

July	15.21+.09
October	15.46+.09
November	15.36+.09
January	15.65+.09
March	15.78+.09
May	16.01+.10
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	16.05+.15

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	64	362,493
Central India	352	378,406
Barsi and Nagar	161	256,818
Hyderabad-Gaorani	6	84,322
Berar	30	783,948
Central Provinces	32	389,676
Total Oomras	645	2,255,663
Dholera	1,257	216,830
N W Provinces	....	61,719
Rajputana	181	48,271
Sind-Punjab	198	131,728
Broach	....	192,687
Coompta and Dharwar	....	103,252
Westerns-Northerns	468	45,620
Coccanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	114	35,914
Persian	....	1,682
American	....	9,364
Egyptian and African	....	89,005
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	2,863	3,191,750

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

1st Sept. to 27th June.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	4,939	809,412
Japan and China	5,116	1,533,941
Coast Ports	25	18,216
Up-country by Rail	....	120,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	54,447
Total	10,080	2,536,260

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 10-7/8d.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Mail.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120. nominal.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 7/8 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/8 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 15/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.920 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 3rd inst. £4.4.11-1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 15/16 3rd inst. 24 1/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3rd inst. 24 1/8 4th inst.

COTTON & ASTROLOGY

ACREAGE REPORT.

Prof. Shah predicts that on the 8th July owing to the sextile of Moon and Jupitar, trine between Moon and Harchel and Parelled position of Moon with Saturn, the report is likely to be bullish and cotton prices in Bombay are likely to advance Rs. 10 to 15.

Silver New Yourk Ready 52 1/4 3rd inst. 52 1/4 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13/32 per cent 3rd inst. 5 18/32 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 5/8 per cent. 3rd inst. 5 21/32 per cent 4th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1|2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2-3/4 per cent. 6 Mos 3-1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 4.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.
Spot 24-1/16
Forward 24-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 4.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11¼.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 4

Interest day to day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-13/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-21/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

T T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	33.77
T T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.97
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
July/Aug s'ment sellers £8-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
July/Aug s'ment sellers £17-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
July/Aug. s'ment sellers £18-15-0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, July 4.

July close at s. 9/0 5/8d. up 2-1/2d.
Oct. close at s. 9/5 1/4d. up 1-7/8d.
Dec. close at s. 9/8 1/4d. up 2d.

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS Ltd.

(*Incorporated in New Zealand.*)

SHARE CAPITAL £15,000
BOND CAPITAL, over £45,000

Points about Pine Culture No. 4.
Pulping :—

At the present moment the New Zealand Government and the various afforestation Companies have planted between them about 3,000,000 acres. It is intended to double this area within the next 10 years. Allowing therefore 15 years as the average period required to bring the trees to that stage of maturity which fits them for pulping purposes, there will be in New Zealand during the next 25 years something like 6,000,000 acres of matured timber to put on the world market. This is estimating at about 100 coids or 50,000 superficial feet of timber as the average yield per acre.

It is well known that the demand for cellulose tends steadily to increase, owing to the extraordinary variety of industrial uses which have already been found for that substance. It is perhaps less well-known that wood pulp still remains the cheapest source of raw material for the manufacture of industrial cellulose despite the competition of other vegetable products.

In view of the immense world-wide demand already existing and bearing in mind that fresh uses for cellulose are constantly being discovered, there can be little doubt that demand will remain for years to come as considerable as at the present time.

In addition to its main use as the basis of cellulose the demand for wood pulp for paper making continues to increase, and this industry alone is likely to consume an enormous amount of timber in the next 10 or 20 years.

It happens that a very large potential market for New Zealand Timber exists quite close to the territory where it is grown. Australia already consumes large quantities of New Zealand Timber and as Industrial Australia is yet only in its infancy, it is quite conceivable that in this area alone a ready market will in future exist for everything in the way of timber that New Zealand can produce. Whether this proves to be the case or not, overseas markets exist not only within the Empire, but on the Continent of Europe, in which a steady demand will exist for timber of the quality that New Zealand can produce. So confident is the New Zealand Government of the future of the timber industry in that country that the establishment of pulping plants in the North Island is already proposed. The Hon'ble Downie Stewart, Minister of Finance stated in the House in October 1927 that the Forestry Department had interested itself in the question of the manufacture of paper pulp and had obtained extensive reports regarding it. He also stated that qualified Forestry Officers had been sent to America to obtain the latest information regarding pulping machinery as used in that country. The Minister of Finance also expressed the opinion that the Dominion would eventually prove one of the best centres of the world for the production of paper pulp and estimate that the revenue from this source would be such that the Government would be able to pay some £40,000,000 off the National Debt within the next 10 years from this source.

It may in consequence be fairly claimed that the confidence of the forestry enterprises in New Zealand regarding the future of the timber plantations is shared by the responsible officers of the New Zealand Government itself.

To, Commercial Pine Forests Ltd.

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

Please send me complete literature about Commercial Pine Forests Ltd. Forestry Bonds

Name.....

Address.....

.....

WRITE OR CALL

K. K. LALKAKA,

Superintendent of Branches

Agents for Bombay Presidency, Messrs. VICKERS & CO.,

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING. :: :: FORT, BOMBAY

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, July 5.

SILVER.

London Ready 24|1.
London Forward 24|2.
China Opening 2|4|6, Closing 2|4|6.
America Closed.
Ready 55|4.
Asad Opening 54|13 Closing 55|1.
Srawan Opening 54|10, Closing 54|14.

GOLD.

Ready 21|7|6.
Asad 21|7|3.
Srawan 21|7|6.
N. City 21|12|3.
N. Manor 21|10|9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,124
Linseed	2,388
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	322
Gingellyseeds	12
Poppyseeds	40
Groundnuts	1,925
Castorseeds	985
Rice	1,225
Cottonseeds	814
Mowraseeds	63
Gram	1,068
	Tons.
Coal	5,557

LINSEED.

London, July 4.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
July/Aug. s'ment sellers £18-12-6
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Aug/Sept s'ment sellers £18-13-9
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
July/Aug shipment Hull sellers £17/3/9.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
July/Aug s'ment sellers £19-5-0.

-NEW INDIA-

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 4.

	£ This week.
Total Bullion	155,700,000
Public Deposits	28,300,000
Other Deposits	112,900,000
Government Securities	37,300,000
Other Securities	75,300,000
Notes and Coin	46,600,000
Notes in Circulation	369,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.01 p.c.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS to sell copies of the Anniversary Number 1929 of the "Searchlight" on liberal commission. For particulars apply to the BEHAR JOURNALS LTD., Patna.
A R1728

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.
A R1727

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Hindu College, Delhi. Good starting salary to a First Class man with some teaching expedience. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is essential. The post is graded and there is a Provident Fund. The selected candidate will have to join on 14th October, 1929. Applications with copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience and minimum salary required should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before 31st July, 1929.
A 32481

WANTED—ADDRESS COLLECTORS for every Town. Fixed monthly salary over Rs. 50/-. Rail and conveyance charges with Batta. Apply J. C. Post Box 33, Rangoon
A R1724

WANTED—A Gujarati B.A. B.T or S.T.C. for a Local High School, also a Commerce Teacher, knowing short hand and Typewriting. Apply Box. No. 2315 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1722

WANTED—GRADUATES and LL.B's for Tutorship, Secretaryship and work in Office. Apply sharp with lowest salary desired and with all copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32476

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1815

WANTED—A second hand LOCO or VERTICAL TYPE BOILER, working pressure 130 to 150 lbs per sq. inch, steam raising capacity 1200 to 1500 (maximum) lbs per hour the prospective vendor being required to state heating surface, grate area and general constructional data. Boiler test certificates to be submitted with the offer. Please apply to Box No. 2314 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32452

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM on 1st Floor, opposite Imperial Bank, Rent Rs. 50/. Apply ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, 22, Apollo St. Fort.
C R1719

TO LET.—Spacious, paved and well-lighted GARAGES at Ormiston Road next to the B. E. S. & T. Co's offices. For particulars of rent etc., apply EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.
C 32490

EDUCATIONAL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M — W. S.

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
T R1731

FOR SALE—ROVING FRAMES, 7 inch lift, 160 spdles each, of Tweedale and Smalleys make 1902. Can be seen working in the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Gorupdeo, Chinchpokly, Apply MILL MANAGER.
T R1725

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED.—Grown-up accomplished girl of any caste, virgin or widow, to marry well-to-do Kanara Saraswat youth, aged 29. Reply sharp to Box No. 2317, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1729

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation to consider the policy, recently adopted by the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee with regard to the filling in and closing of wells in the City, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 16th July, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1929.
32487

LOST OR MISPLACED

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 625, of the Tata Power Company Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Manilal Narottamdas, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company, at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Manilal Narottamdas.
Bombay, 5th July, 1929.
R1726

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MANAGER, Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The appointment is in the grade of Rs. 300-20-500 plus travelling allowance when on tour. Only experienced hands having thorough knowledge of Banking need apply in their own hand-writing. Write if any experience in Co-operative Movement, also state qualifications, age and enclose true copies of testimonials, etc., to the undersigned before the 20th July, 1929.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ld., Karachi.
32449

TENDERS

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for paving with Shahabad Stone slabs the footpaths in 80' Lady Jamshedji Road (from Woollen Mills to Portuguese Church Street) will be received up to and not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th July, 1929.
32488

NOTICE.

THIS MUNICIPALITY requires a tractor with a hauling capacity of 12 to 15 tons and with rubber-tyred wheels, to be used for dragging a Sweeping Machine.

Sealed tenders are invited to reach the undersigned on or before the 22nd July, 1929. One per cent of the tendered amount should accompany each tender as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Municipality is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 29th June, 1929.
32482

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th July, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the resolution mentioned in the notice, dated the 27th June, 1929, and issued to the Share-holders will be proposed.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 8th July, 1929, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the resolution mentioned in the Notice dated the 27th June, 1929 and issued to the Shareholders will be proposed.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th July, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the resolution mentioned in the Notice dated the 27th June, 1929 and issued to the Shareholders will be proposed.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1929.
By Order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON.,
Agents.
32445

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned Odhavji Chanabhai, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, and now or lately called Odhavji Hariram, do hereby absolutely renounce and abandon the use of my said name of Odhavji Hariram and in lieu thereof assume and adopt as from the date hereof, the name of Odhavji Chanabhai and I authorize and request all persons to designate and address me by such adopted name of Odhavji Chanabhai only.

Dated the 3rd day of July, 1929.
ODHAVJI CHANABHAI,
formerly
ODHAVJI HARIRAM,
32480

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of PURSHOTAMDAS DULLABHDAS LATE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, in employment of Fragji Soorji, Colour Merchant. Bombay, a widower, residing at the time of his death at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bomba..... Deceased.

(1) CHHAGANLAL DOLATRAI and (2) RAMNIKLAL SHAMALDAS, two of the Executors appointed under the Will of Purshotamdas Dullabhdas, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at T...rdwar and the latter at ...esh-war, respectively ...outside the Fort .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 20th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. ...HAVERY & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.
32470

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ESMAIL MAHOMED AGA, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Memonwada without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ABDUL RAZAK alias ABDUL RAZAK HAJI ESMAIL, of Bombay. Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, without the Fort of Bombay, only son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY

The 22nd day of June, 1929.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.
32485

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1089 of 1929.

Messrs. RAMKUMAR MORARKA, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) RATILAL MULJI, (2.) GORDHANDAS JAMNADAS, (3.) CHHOTALAL AMRITLAL (4.) CHHOTALAL KILACHAND and (5.) KESHAVLAL POPATLAL on behalf of themselves and other members of the Seeds Training Association except the Plaintiffs, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
The Members of the Seeds Trading Association, Bombay, except the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell, on the 21st day of June, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 21st day of June, 1929, instituted the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the said Association except the Plaintiffs abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) that it may be declared that the resolutions translations of which are annexed as Ex. F to the Plaint are ultra vires, illegal void and of no effect in law;

(b) that the Defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from enforcing and giving effect to the said resolutions;

(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit an interim injunction may be granted in terms of prayer (b);

(d) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit; and

(e) that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 17th day of July, 1929.
Dated this 4th day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 4th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. KANGA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32483

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL AZIZ MUNSHI WALIULLA of Bombay and YEOLA SUNNI MAHOMEDAN INHABITANT, residing at Agripada, without the Fort of Bombay and at Pinjar Gully, Yeola, a Dyer .... Deceased.

KHADIJABEE, widow of Abdul Aziz Munshi Waliulla of Yeola, District Nasik, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pinjar Gully Yeola, District Nasik, but at present temporarily residing at Agripada, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 17th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.
32489

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EKNATH DWARKANATH VIJAYKAR, otherwise known as Eknath Dwarkanath late, of Bombay Hindu, a Head Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Timber Department, Bombay, residing at Malad in the Bombay Suburban District Deceased.

MOTIRAM EKNATH, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

Dated 24th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Petitioner's Attorneys.
32479

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	will	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,948
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transhipment	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea	steamer	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

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Bombay to Plymouth	Single.	Return
	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
19th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
5th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6023	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21Aug.
eNegoto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10586	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIE O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

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1929			
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12th July.	Vita	..	Basrah via Karachi
17th July	Khandala	..	East & South Africa.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE CONTENTS.

INDIA AND ENGLAND
By Mr. Henry S. L. Polak.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS
CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA
By The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
CRIME AND SUPERSTITION
By Mr. S. Jackson Culeman.
THE MOPLAHS
By Mr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law.
A RATIONAL SCEPTIC
By Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.
SOME CEYLON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS
By Mr. A. S. Venkataraman, B.A., L.T.
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR E. AFRICA
By Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani.
A BOOK OF WORDS
By Mr. A. Aravamuda Aiyengar, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
AMANULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN
INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA
By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
BUDDHA'S MESSAGE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
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DEPARTMENT NOTES.
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"I am no orator, but as you know me all, a plain blunt man. For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech, To tir men's blood." And yet if I have ventured to select oratory and eloquence as my subject my justification is the importance of it and the fact that I have myself had the privilege of listening to some marvellous efforts of human eloquence. Oratory is no longer studied as a science and is rarely practised as an art. It is my hope that these words of mne may stimulate interest in a subject that is well worth studying and act as an incentive to go back to the ancient and modern examples of fine speech. In an age when government in all spheres is by talk and when the speaker can make his voice heard thousands of miles away, the importance of the art of public speaking cannot be exaggerated. Thus writes Professor Amarnatha Jha, M.A., in the "Hindustan Review."

Eloquence is natural and inborn; oratory is the result of study, of effort, of knowledge. Eloquence carries its appeal in an instant; oratory carries conviction with it. The one touches the main-springs of the heart, the other goes to the head. A man is eloquent by nature; he has the gift of effective speech; he can lay hold of the genius of the moment; the audience inspires him, and he speaks, so that all that hear him are lifted off their feet and carried to a region where they lie completely at his mercy, and he can at will make them weep or laugh, toss them up or hurl them down, and they are content thus to be used by him. This is the speaker's supreme glory and miraculous achievement. But such achievements are rare and this divine power of stirring men's blood, of making them forget themselves in the joy of self-surrender, of robbing them of their identity, of flooding their minds with light or firing their imiginations, is possessed by only a few speakers. Lesser mortals must be content with humbler gifts. There are talents that industry can acquire. It will be my endeavour this evening to survey rapidly the region of speech and to put before you some suggestions that may not be entirely without usefulness.

"There is no doubt a difference in the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's demeanour as Leader of the Opposition and as Minister of the Crown. But that's the old story; you must not contrast too strongly the hours of courtship with the hours of possession. It is very true the Rt. Hon. gentleman's conduct is very different. I remember him making his protection speeches. They were the best speeches I ever heard. It was a great thing to hear the Rt. Hon. Baronet say: 'I would rather be the Leader of the gentlemen of England than possess the confidence of sovereigns" That was a grand thing. We don't hear much of the gentlemen of England now. But what of that? They have the pleasure of memory, the charm of reminiscence. They were his first love, and though he may not lean to them now as in the hour of passion, still they can recall the past; and nothing is more useless or unwise than these scenes of recrimination or reproach, for we know that in all these cases when the beloved has ceased to charm, it is vain to appeal to the feelings."

In a more elevated vein is Disraeli's attack on Gladstone's Ministry of 1872:

"Extravagance is substituted for energy by the Government. The unnatural stimulus is subsiding. Their paroxysms end in prostration. Some take refuge in melancholy and their eminent chief alternates between a menace and a sigh. As I sit opposite the Treasury bench, the ministers remind me of those marine landscapes not very unusual on the coasts of South America. You behold a range of exhausted volcanoes. Not a flame flickers on a single pallid crest. But the situation is still dangerous. There are occasional earthquakes; and ever and anon, the dark rumblings of the sea."

PREPARATION OF SPEECH.

John Bright once told Mr. George Russel that he prepared his speech by dividing the subject into compartments, to each of which he supplied what he called an island, i.e., a carefully prepared key sentence. Then he would swim from island to island, until he landed on the best island of all, which was, of course the peroration. Bright's speeches always had a fitting peroration. I shall take the liberty of quoting to you a brilliant effort of oratory in a speech delivered by the late Lord Morley in 1901 on the South African War. A passage condemning "a hateful war, a war insensate and infatuated, a war of uncompensated mischief and irreparable wrong" was followed by this peroration.

"The master-key of the prosperity and strength of the realm is peace. Peace means low taxes, reduced rent, advancement in the comfort and wellbeing of the people of these islands, and what I do not, will not, disregard—it means the good will of the world. If our aim is the extension of our territorial dominion, the transformation of our ancient realm, which has aided civilisation for generation after generation, into a boastful military Empire, to be supported, I suppose, by conscription, and a Customs Union thrown in, which will lose us our best markets for the sake of the worst, then, I say, financial ruin undoubtedly awaits us. I quote a sentence from a great divine which I have used before: "Things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be. Why then, shall we seek to deceive ourselves? Wear out your coal, pile up your debts, multiply and magnify your responsibilities in every part of the globe, starve social reforms among your people at home; and then, indeed, you will have a little England, a dilapidated heritage to hand on to your children and your children's children."

A faithful observance of the rules will ensure a unanimous chorus of unmusical noise from the audience. The modern audience is more critical; camouflage can no more pass muster; normally they insist on solid worth in the speaker and matter in the speech. In one of his many paradoxical moods, Lord Morley once remarked: "Three things matter in a speech; who says it, how he says it, and what he says, and of the three the last matters the least." There is in this saying a considerable mixture of truth. The speaker's personality is a very important factor indeed in a speech. The appeal of the eye is irresistible; the gestures are eloquent; the quiver of the mouth, the gaze of scorn, the uplifting of a finger, the swaying of the arms all contribute to the success or failure of a speech. It is Morley again who says that the great political speech, which for that matter is a sort of drama, is not made by passages for elegant extract or anthologies, but by personality, movement, climax, spectacle, and the action of the time; political oratory is action, not words,—action, character, will, conviction, purpose, personality. In describing Gladstone's supreme effort on the Home Rule Bill of 1886, his biographer says: 'As this eager muster of men underwent the enchantment of periods exquisite in their balance and modulation, the compulsion of his flashing glance and animated gesture, what stirred and commanded them was the recollection of national service, the thought of the speaker's mastering purpose, his inflagging resolution and strenuous will, his strength of thew and sinew well tired in long years of resounding war, his unquenched conviction that the just cause can never fail." Personally, the speaker's presence, his reputation, the thought of his past achievements, the expression of his face, the fibre of his voice—all this is surely, though perhaps only subconsciously, modifying the effect of the mere word. Many renowned speakers have suffered from defects that would daunt feebler spirits. The name of Demosthenes occurs immediately; as a boy he had some kind of impediment in his speech. It might be said of him as was said of St. Paul that his bodily presence was weak and his speech contemptible. But he underwent a course of rigorous self-discipline.

THINGS THAT MATTER.

One may recall also the instance of Burke: Goldsmith's goodnatured gibe about refining and dining was not pointless. Tom Moore said of him: "In vain did Burke's genius put forth its superb plumage, glittering all over with the hundred eyes of fancy—the gait of the bird was heavy and awkward, and its voice seemed rather to scare than attract." His biographer goes on to add that his gestures were clumsy; he had sonorous but harsh tones; he never lost a strong Irish accent; and his utterance was often hurried and eager. And yet, notwithstanding these shortcomings when he sat down after impeaching Warren Hastings, Macaulay reminds us, every listener, including the great criminal, held his breath in an agony of horror, smelling-bottles were taken out and Mrs. Sheridan was carried away in a fit. Charles James Fox was another speaker with an ungainly presence. Hazlitt thus describes him: "Everything showed the agitation of his mind; his tongue faltered, his voice became almost suffocated, and his face was bathed in tears. He was lost in the magnitude of his subject. He reeled and staggered under the load of feeling which oppressed him. He rolled like the sea beaten by a tempest." Still, Lord Rosebery tells us, and that is the unanimous verdict of all contemporary uhroniclers, that it is clear that under every imaginable condition of discussion, he must have been a giant, and that powers which could make an audience forget his coarse features, his unwieldy corpulence, his slovenly appearance, his excessive repetition, and his ungraceful action, would have overcome any obstacles."

So much for the first important point of a speech, "Who says it?" Now let us turn to "How he says it." This, to my mind, is quite the most momentous aspect of oratory. You may have sterling truth to utter, your opinions may be most sound and incontrovertible; your opponent's case may not have even one leg to stand upon; logic, commonsense, fact, justice, honesty, may all be on your side; yet you will fail to win your point unless you make your speech attractive, embellish it, make it spicy, put fire and energy and wit into it, invest it with persuasiveness, humour, readiness of retort, invective, denunciation, raillery, and the numerous other resources of the practised orator—unless, in short, the expression, the form, the manner is arresting. No art is perfect without an adequate form. Poetry is crude unless the words are well-chosen and appropriate. Similarly in speech.

PREPARATION OR INSPIRATION?

Turning to the technical elements of speaking qualities that can be acquired by patience and assiduity, I should like to mention that chief source of confidence, previous preparation. I do not dispute—who can?—that many superb speeches have been unpremeditated, that even when a speech has been previously prepared, the occasion has inspired the speaker to say something entirely fresh, that extempore orations possess certain charms denied to studied efforts. The Earl of Balfour once said, "No impromptu speech can have the finish, the polish, or conscious arrangement which is the result of study. But the man writes his speech and then learns it, and then declaims it—so that every man knows that he has written it—that man will never suceed as a speaker." Another gifted speaker, the late Marquis of Salisbury used to say that his finest sentences, as they occurred to him while preparing his speeches, burnt themselves upon his mind. Now, there is no doubt that almost every supreme oratorical effort is the result of conscious preparation. It was complained of the speeches of Thuuydides that they smelt of the midnight oil. There is no harm in it, nor need the fat be concealed. Mr. Winston Churchill once confessed with charming candour: "I wrote that speech out six times with my own hand.'" Sir Surendranath Banerji has left it on record that he spent a long time in preparing his Congress Presidential addresses and the preparation was so thorough that he was easily able to perform a marvellous feat of memory: he delivered his entire addresses of 100 printed pages without once looking at notes. Without preparation a speech inevitably tends to become 'a tale of little meaning, though the words are strong.' John Bright used to conceal the notes of his speeches in the crown of his hat, Lord Balfour usually writes his main points on an old envelope. The late Earl of Asquith used a different method. He has a few key-sentences written out on different slips of paper. A whole sheaf of these was kept properly arranged in his capacious pockets. As he proceeded with his speech, with clock-work precision, the requisite slip of paper was taken out of the paper, he read out from it and put it into the other pocket. The Marquis of Salisbury, "the master of gibes and flouts and sneers" kept no notes, but he spent hours in thinking out his speech and even preparing beforehand all the purple passages in it. A majority of Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were written out in advance, quickly learned, and even sent before delivery to the newspaper which throughout remained faithful to him. Disraeli's phrases were carefully prepared and committed to memory. The notes of Gladstone's speeches—and very voluminous notes they are—are still preserved at Hawarden. It is true that preparation sometimes is a handicap; in a heated debate, in particular, new points arise, fresh arguments are advanced, unthought of suggestions are made, quick wit has to be exercised, the opponent's position has to be shattered, and your prepared speech acts like a drag, you long to escape from its fetters, you feel cramped and circumscribed, you are eager to rush into the fray and take up just the arms that are ready at hand, the arms that will lead you to sure victory and not encumber you. Even in such exceptional circumstances it is, I think, a decided advantage to be cased in the triple armour of preparation, to be confident that you have your own arguments to fall back upon, and to be able to present to the jaded audience a few new ideas, a few suggestions, hints, facts, arguments, illustrations, figures that it had not received from the previous speakers. As Brougham, himself no mean exponent of the orator's art, said: "The highest reaches of the art can only be attained by him who well considers and maturely prepares and oftentimes sedulously corrects and refines his oration.

SPICE OF ORATORY.

I have spoken above of ready wit. In the heat and tumble of public life this is an indispensable quality. The immortal Jack Falstaff said with wonderful self-complacence: "I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that it is in other men." It is hardly pleasant to feel, however, that others can be witty at your expense. The ready retort, the crushing reply, the remark that silences interruption, the joke that turns away wrath, the well-timed jest that dissolves gathering clouds of anger and impatience, the impromptu observation that puts the audience in good humour—this is a gift not by any means to be despised. It was the French Moliere that said the impromptu is truly the touchstone of wit. Care must indeed be taken that your wit only plays and not wounds. The ill-natured jest naturally gives offence and is rarely of much service to the speaker. The best instance that I know of a witty retort is that attributed to Mr. Lloyd George. "We will have Home Rule for Ireland and for England and for Scotland and for Wales," he said once, addressing a meeting of Welsh farmers. "And for hell," interposed a deep, half-drunken voice. "Quite right. I like to hear a man stand up for his own country." You can imagine the electric effect of this retort: it must have pulverised the interrupter. Joseph Chamberlain, on being interrupted by Dillon by the cry "Traitor" replied, "Ah, the hon. gentleman is a good judge of traitors." Of readiness of wit I may also quote the following story. It is borrowed from one of the most fascinating character writers of our day. Mr. Balfour used to flee from the House of Commons in ostentatious scorn whenever Mr. Winston Churchill assailed him. As he was disappearing on one of these occasions, Mr. Churchill, secure in his triumph, cried, "The Rt. Hon. gentleman need not leave the House. I am not going to refer to him." And the chronicler remarks that amidst the shout of laughter that followed, Mr. Balfour turned, and a word of withering scorn was seen rather than heard to issue from his lips. That well-meaning cynic Labouchere once made a delicious hit against Gladstone. Alluding to Gladstone's frequent appeals to a higher power, he said that he did not object to the old man having a card up his sleeve, but he did object to his insinuating that the Almighty had placed it there. Lord Curzon relates an amusing incident: "I have seen Disraeli," he says, "sitting hour after hour while Mr. Gladstone or some other opponent was thundering at him, motionless, with his arms crossed his eyes apparently closed, and not a flicker of emotion on his pallid countenance. Here is an illustration of his sardonic and disconcerting method; it was on the occasion when, Mr. Gladstone having more than once repeated the phrase, "The Rt. Hon. gentleman and his satellites," and having then paused or momentarily lost the thread of his argument, Disraeli, rose and amid a hushed House remarked in dulcet tones, "The last word was satellites!" Mr. Gladstone himself once said that the finest repartee that he had ever heard in the House of Commons was the reply of Lord John Russell to Sir Francis Burdett, who, after turning Tory and joining the Carlton Club, had sallied at the cant of patriotism. "I quite agree," said Lord John, "that the cant of patriotism is a bad thing. But I can tell him a worse, namely, the recant of patriotism." Another finished example of Parliamentary repartee was the retort of Sir Robert Peel in 1848 to F. O'Connor, who, charged with being a Republican, had denied it, and said that he did not care whether the Queen or the devil was on the throne. Peel replied, "When the hon. member sees the sovereign of his choice on the throne of these realms, I hope he will enjoy, as I am sure he will deserve, the confidence of the crown."

TRICKS OF THE TONGUE.

I should have liked to deal with certan other aspects of speaking, of the recognised tricks, the rhetorical question, the dramatic pause, the apt quotation, the effective gesture. That task must wait. I have been content to describe what appear to me to be the salient qualities of public speaking; I have not considered, as I had proposed, whether oratory as an art is declining, whether the forces of democracy are detrimental to the development of true oratory, whether as Lord Rosebery epigrammatically put it, eloquence and stenography are not of congenial growth, and as reporting improves eloquence declines. But I should like to commend the saying of Disraeli: "To make others feel we must feel ourselves and to feel ourselves we must be natural." In spaking as in other things, artificiality is the deadliest of sins: let the audience but suspect that you are insincere, that your protestations are lip-deep, and all your words straightway lose all force, all appeal, all weight. As the greatest of modern Indian orators, Surendranath Banerji puts it in his last book: "The qualifications of the orator are moral rather than intellectual. It is the emotions that inspire the noblest thoughts and invest them with their colour and their distinctive character. Let no one aspire to be an orator who does not love his country, love her, indeed with a true and all-absorbing love. Country first, all other things next, is the creed of the orator. Unless he has been inoculated in it, baptised with the holy fire of love of country, the highest intellectual gifts will not qualify him to be an orator. Aided by them, he may indeed be a fluent debater, an expert in the presentment of his case, a fascinating speaker, able to please, amuse, and even to instruct; but without the high patriotic or religious emotions he will not possess the supreme power of moving men, inspiring them with lofty ideals and the passion for the worship of the good, the true and the beautiful. The equipment of the orator is thus moral, and nothing will help him so much as constant association with the master-minds of humanity, of those who have worked and suffered, who have taught and preached great things, who have lived dedicated lives, consecrated to the service of their country or of their God."

Lord Rosebery describng the later speeches of the younger Fox says: "The mouth still spake great things, but the swell of soul was no more." In order that one may have the swell of soul—and without it the speech is like a richly or ornamented temple with an empty tabernacle—you need to have a mind illumined with the dry light of reason, a heart burning with none but the purest of passions, a gaze beyond the day to the great hereafter, a hope that transcends all obstacles. Thus inspired, the orator can indeed touch hearts as with burning fire, and while he speaks, hold sovereign sway over the feelings of all that listen; this he will speak with the voice of authority; thus he will help to trim and keep bright the eternal torch of progress. Hard is the task; long and weary is the path; but great is the guerdon.

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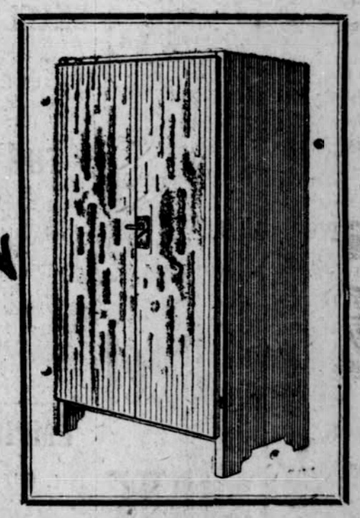

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: B.B.R.A. v. G.I.P., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, 5-45 p.m.

Fourth Anniversary of the School of Indian Music Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's public lecture on "Dangers of Foreign Loans." Students Brotherhood Hall, 6-15 p.m., Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

Co-operators' Day, Silver Jubilee celebration.

SUNDAY, July 7.

Public meeting to protest against enhanced land assessment in Deogad Taluka. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. A. N. Surve to preside.

Mr. L. G. Khare to conduct Study Class on "Modern Democracies" a Comparative Study. Students Brotherhood Hall, 9-30 a.m.

Inauguration of electric lighting at Andheri by Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 7th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden early Thursday morning, the 4th instant and left there the same morning.

VAISHYA YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a public meeting will be held, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., in the Konkanstha Vaishya Mahajanwadi (Kandewadi), to congratulate all Konkanstha Vaishya students who were successful in the various examination of the Bombay University and Tilak Maha-Vidhyalaya, when Dr. V. B. Gandhi will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Dangers of Foreign Loans" to-day (Saturday), at the Brotherhood Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution Cinema Film called "Curse of Ignorance" will be screened at the Hall of Ghoghari Jain Dispensary, to-day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m., at Nagdevi Street, Ramchandra Building, where only Jain ladies will be admitted free on production of tickets according to the convenience of the space.

LECTURE ON VEDAS.

A public lecture will be delivered Arya Samaj Hall, to-day (Saturday), 6-30 p.m. by Arabic Scholar Pandit Dharma Bhikshu on "Vedas only is the Universal devine book." After the lecture is over the audience will be allowed to have a discussion on the subject.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The workers of the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee will as usual, start from the committee's office, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (the 7th instant), for enrolling Congress members.

SHIKARPUR SEVAK SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of Shri Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, a public lecture will be delivered by Shriut Tiyagamirti Swami Ganeshdutji of Punjab, on "The Atam Bal" (i.e. spiritual force) to-day (Saturday), at Multani Dharamsala Barbhai Muhla, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., will preside.

HOME NURSING CLASS FOR LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Home Nursing Class will begin from to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damoder Thakersey Moolji Hall, Parel, Poibavadi and thenceforward the class will be held on each Saturday from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Capt. Gopal Gangadhar Limaye, M.B.Bs., B. H. Y. has kindly consented to condnct the class. The lectures will be delivered in Marathi. The ladies who desire to join the class are requested to be present on the opening day.

LADIES' MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute the Silver Jubilee of Co-operative Movement and the International Co-operators Day will be celebrated, and a ladies public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m., at Dhuru Terrace, Dadar. Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat has kindly consented to preside and Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B. A. L. T. will deliver a lecture on "Co-operators Day and Women's Part there to."

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The Fourth Anniversary of the School of Indian Music will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN WHOLE PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be Thanksgiving Services for the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor throughout the Bombay Presidency and in Sind.

There will be a Thanksgiving Service at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. All persons attending the Service are requested to be in their seats at 6-15 p.m. Thanksofferings will be given to the Thanksgiving Fund.

Military Officers will wear field service dress and Civil Officers morning dress or dark lounge suits.

LANTERN LECTURE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute Mr. V. V. Bapat, Central Propaganda Officer, Provincial Co-operative Institute, will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture at Catholic Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, to-day Saturday), on "Co-operative Consumers Movement" in honour of the celebration of International Co-operators Day and the Silver Jubilee of Co-operative Movement. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE APOLLO MILLS LTD.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Apollo Mills Limited was held on Friday afternoon Mr. Albert Raymond presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1929 stated:—The Directors regret the accounts show a loss of Rs. 3,83,394-13-4 which is entirely due to the prolonged unrest in the Mill Industry during the past year.

Two of the Directors Mr. D. L. Vaidya and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai retire according to Article 100 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks are insured for Rs. 68,06,600.

The report was adopted and Mr. D. L. Vaidya and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected directors.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum on Sunday the 7th at 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON GITA.

Swami Gunatitananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission will continue his series of Lectures in Marathi on Gita and will speak on "Man is the Master of his Own Destiny" on Sunday the 7th July at 9 a.m., at Patkar's New Blocks, Bandra.

ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the above mill was held on Friday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert Raymond. The directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1929 stated:—

The Directors regret the accounts show a loss of Rs. 2,20,616-1-10 which is to a large extent due to the prolonged unrest in the Mill Industry during the past year. Two of the Directors Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. D. L. Vaidya, retire according to Article 121 of the Company's Articles of Association but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks are insured for Rs. 63,22,200.

The report was adopted and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. D. L. Vaidya were re-elected directors.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BANGALORE

LEADERS BEFORE MAGISTRATES

BANGALORE CITY, July 5.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, and Mr. P. M. Ramosarma, Labour leader who were arrested on Wednesday night were produced before the First Class Magistrate yesterday evening at 7 p.m. to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace under Section 107 C. P. C.

The Court sat till 9 p.m. and recorded a statement of the Police Inspector who deposed that on the evening of the arrest, both the leaders incited the labourers to attack the police as a result of which six policemen were hurt.

The Magistrate enlarged them on bail of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

The labourers remained peaceful and the situation is quiet.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT DAY IN PAREL

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the "F" Ward (Parel) Congress Committee an F.C.B. Committee was formed for foreign cloth boycott work within the area under the jurisdiction of the "F" Ward Congress Committee. The following are the members of the Committee:—

1. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy (Chairman), 2. Mr. G. Viswanath (Secretary), 3. Mr. Nanji Premji Devji, 4. S. Balkrishnan, 5. Mr. M. K. Raman, 6. Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar and 7. Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami.

The F.C.B. Committee of the "F" Ward Congress Committee met on Tuesday night at the Offices of the Congress Committee when it was unanimously resolved to observe the following programme for to-morrow (Sunday) which has been declared as a Special Boycott Day by the Central F.C.B. Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

PROGRAMME.

1. Hawking of Khadi from house to house and through streets. (This item is subject to weather conditions).
2. Preaching boycott of foreign cloth and taking boycott pledges. This will be done by house to house visits.
3. Enrolment of Congress Members.
4. Collection of F.C.B. Funds and distribution of bulletins.

All vounteers are requested to be present at the Committee's Offices at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) without fail, when the party will march in a body. It is expected that the public will accord a patriotic response to the appeal of this Committee to swell the Congress rolls and contribute liberally to its funds.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BHANDARA

BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION ARRANGED

A Bhandara correspondent wires: At a special meeting of the Bhandara Nagar Congress Committee has unanimously resolved to arrange for effective boycott and demonstration with black flags at the time when the Governor of the Central Provinces is visiting Bhandara to accept addresses from the Bhandara Municipality and District Council. The Committee regrets for the decision of the local bodies. A strong Committee has been formed to organize the boycott under the leadership of Karmaveer Pathak.

MR. PANGARKAR'S DEPORTATION

PT. MOTILAL ADVISES TO APPROACH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A Vyara correspondent writes: Mr. D. M. Pangarker, Secretary, the Bombay Oil Co.'s Employees' Union, who was deported by the Bombay Government under section III of the Act III of 1864, has consulted Pandit Motilal Nehru, with regard to his deportation, while Panditji was at Meerut, through his friend Mr. R. S. Nimbker, one of the accused in Meerut Conspiracy case. It is said that Panditji has advised him to approach the Government of India. Accordingly Mr. Pangarker is going to move in the matter to the Government of India shortly.

It is understood some prominent members of the Legislative Council of Bombay will raise a question regarding Mr. Pangarker's deportation in the ensuing session of the Council.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Independence for India League a public debate will be held at the Jinnah Hall, on Tuesday, 9th inst. at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, will move that "As a reply to the repression launched by the bureaucracy, the Indian National Congress should forthwith declare complete Independence as the country's goal, without waiting till the end of the year."

Mr. A. G. Mulgaokar, Bar.-at-Law, will oppose the motion.

HIGH COURT

COLMAN'S MUSTARD IN COURT

INJUNCTION ASKED FOR ALLEGED IMITATION.

Various samples of mustard-tins were produced in Court during the hearing of a notice of motion taken out by J. and J. Colman Ltd. for an injunction against Allen Bros. and Co. (Bombay) Ltd., arising out of an alleged imitation of "Colman's mustard".

The plaintiffs were a joint stock Company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The defendants were a joint stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and had their registered office at Commerce House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The plaintiffs stated that for over 50 years they had manufactured in England and imported and sold in India very large quantities of mustard powder packed in rectangular tins of various sizes with a wrapper of light yellow colour. Their goods, the plaintiffs claimed, had acquired a great reputation and large sale in the Indian market.

The defendants were importing and selling in India mustard of other manufacturers which was packed in tins of similar size and shape to those of the plaintiffs. The defendants' get-up, the plaintiffs maintained, was a colourable imitation of their own, and was calculated to deceive customers into the belief that when purchasing the defendants' goods which was cheaper and inferior they were getting "Colman's mustard". This had resulted in considerable damage to the trade and reputation of the plaintiffs.

IMITATION DENIED.

The defendants denied that their mustard was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs. They maintained that whatever reputation the plaintiffs' goods had acquired was not due to the particular size and shape of their tins, but to the fact that it was "Colman's mustard". There were other mustards sold in the Indian markets in tins of similar size and shape to those of the plaintiffs, such as "Golden" mustard, "Triple Crown" mustard, and "Sun Brand" mustard.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs had acquired any exclusive rights in the particular size and shape of their tins. As regards the yellow colour, the same was the colour of mustard and was commonly used on wrappers of mustard tins, and the plaintiffs could not claim the sole use of this colour for their wrappers.

BULL AND TIGER.

The defendants further contended that there was not the slightest resemblance between their own trademark which was a tiger, and that of the plaintiffs' which was a bull. They denied that their get-up was an imitation of the plaintiffs' or that the same was calculated to deceive customers.

The defendants further stated that they were the distributing agents in India of Mellor's mustard manufactured in England by the Mellors Ltd. The tins of mustard imported and sold in India by the defendants are in every way the same as those sold in England. The trade-mark of Mellor's mustard had been registered in England in 1925. So far the plaintiffs had made no complaint against the defendants in respect of their goods sold either in India or England. The defendants submitted that there was no justification for the suit and that it should be dismissed with costs.

After hearing counsel on both sides, Mr. Justice Rangnekar ordered the defendants to keep a separate account of all sales of their mustard, and directed them to take out a Chamber summons, if they so desired, within a fortnight for the issue of a commission to England to examine their witnesses. After the hearing of the summons, the date for the hearing of the suit would be fixed.

TO THE RESCUE OF BROTHER'S WIFE

BHANGI SWEEPER ACQUITTED OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Allison and a common jury was put up on a charge of culpable homicide.

The accused who is a Bhangi was employed as a sweeper at the Venus Cinema, Parel. On 10th February last, his brother's wife was entering the cinema compound from the front door when she was obstructed by Merwan Irani, a tea-shop keeper in the cinema, who asked her to go by the rear gate. The woman and her husband, thereupon, had a quarrel with the Irani. Some time after, the accused heard of the incident, and, it is alleged, in a fit of excitement he rushed to the Irani and assaulted him with a hammer. The victim was seriously injured and died in the hospital the next day.

The jury, by a majority of 8 to 1, found the accused not guilty, and his Lordship accepting the verdict acquitted him.

PARTITION SUIT

A CONSENT DECREE

(Partition suit filed by Chandulal Gulabdas Barfiwalla against Co-parcenar Thakordas Gulabdas Barfiwalla and others regarding the estate of Gulabdas Naraidas Barfiwala, well-known sweetmeat merchants).

This is a suit filed in the Bombay High Court by plaintiff against defendants for partition of the estate of Gulabdas Narsidas including business of sweetmeat. The plaintiff took out a notice motion for receiver of the estate of Gulabdas Narsidas, including business etc. On the said notice of motion the parties obtained a consent order on the following terms:—

(1). Thakordas Gulabdas the 1st defendant appointed received without security and without remuneration of the properties shop and business mentioned in the plaint.

(2). The Receiver to carry on business. Separate accounts to be kept and inspection thereof to be given to the plaintiff once fortnight at the office of the defendants attorneys.

(3) The Receiver is to recover the outstandings due to the estate and the business and file suits for the purpose.

(4) Receiver to have all powers under O. 40 R. I.

(5) Inventory to be made of all the properties and the books of account and papers.

(6) Receiver to pay Rs 250 per month to the Plaintiff as an interim allowance. Such allowance to commence from the 1st June 1929, Receiver not to pay more than Rs. 750 per month to the Defendants as their interim allowance. Payments of allowances to be debited to the shares of the respective parties.

(7) Liberty to apply.

(8) Costs costs in the cause.

(9) Order certified to be for the benefit of minors 5, 6 & 7.

(10) Receiver to give inspection of the books, papers, documents to the parties herein or their attorneys.

(11.) Receiver to act on the Prothonotary's certificate.

(12) This order is without prejudice to all the rights and contention of the parties

The plaintiff had also taken out notice of motion for ex parte decree on account of the default of the defendants not filing the written statement in time. The defendants tendered the written statement in Court on the argument of the aforesaid notice of motion the Court ordered the defendants to pay costs of the plaintiff personally and bear their own costs.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs Tyabji Dayabhai and Company appeared for the defendants.

DEATH BY MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last at 7 a.m. Mr. I. G. Mackenzie was driving his car No. Y-3598 along Queen's Road when near Datoo Mansions he saw four persons crossing the road from west to east. Mr. Mackenzie slowed down the car and the three men ran towards the opposite footpath while the fourth stood on the road. Seeing sufficient room for him to pass and the road being clear Mr. Mackenzie continued driving when the man who was standing on the road all on a sudden rushed towards the car and was knocked down. Mr. Mackenzie took him away to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Thursday. The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Dattaram Sakharam, the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. As the deceased had no relatives to bury him, Mr. Mackenzie expressed his willingness to pay the funeral charges to the friends of the deceased.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Hatim Shakali (20), a Bohra young man residing at Doctor Street, went for a swim at Chowpaty on Thursday evening when he was drowned. His body was recovered on Friday morning and removed to the morgue where an inquest was held. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

OFF TO SCENE OF DEVASTATION

MR. A. V. THAKKAR LEAVES BOMBAY.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society left for Assam on Friday afternoon, being deputed by the Society to take a general survey of the damage caused by floods in Assam and East Bengal and to report thereon. He has been provided for the purpose of immediate relief with a sum of Rs. 1,000/- out of the little surplus of the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund with the Society and with Rs. 3,000/- by the committee of the Bombay Women's Flood Relief Fund. His Assam address will be C/o Sylhet Flood Relief Committee's Office, Sylhet, Assam.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 2. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 54. The total mortality this day last year was 56.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON GIRL

LYING IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

A panic was caused at Mazagaon on Thursday afternoon when one Bhimji Devji, a Hindu, brutally assaulted a Hindu girl aged about 12, named Pooni Teja, with a big knife inflicting 11 stab-wounds on her person. It appears that Pooni Teja who was residing at Talwadi with her parents had gone to purchase wood at a depot at Matarpakhadi with one Laxmibai. When they were returning back at 3 p.m. accused Bhimji Devji suddenly caught her by the throat and stabbed her several times on her body. Pooni fell down unconscious and the accused ran away.

As the assault took place in the broad daylight great panic was created in the locality.

Accused then went to the Mazagaon Police Court with a blood-stained knife in his hand and surrendered himself to the police. Sergeant Twist went to the spot where Pooni was lying and removed her to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that she had received 11 stab-wounds on her person.

Accused who was arrested made a statement to the police that he had kept Pooni and her parents at his house for 18 months and on Thursday when he met her she called him a pimp. This enraged him and he committed the offence.

The girl is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS BY STRIKERS

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

For the last two days the Bombay City Police have been recording a number of cases of alleged assaults by mill strikers on black legs. Twelve Union volunteers were, therefore, arrested on the charge of assaults and intimidation on Friday morning. Ramachandra Babaji, a volunteer of the Girni Kamgar Union was arrested at 1 a.m. on Friday in his room on the charge of intimidation and assault. Besides this, two volunteers were arrested near the Globe Mill, two near Century Mill and two near Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on similar charges.

The Girni Kamgar Union opened a branch at Ghatkoper recently some men working in a factory there had struck work. On Thursday some workmen were going in a motor lorry to work and they were stoned by the strikers. The Ghatkoper police have arrested eight men belonging to the Union. These arrests have naturally given a set-back to the enthusiasm of the volunteers who were vigorously picketing the mills. In spite of the arrests, the Union leaders held four meetings on Friday exhorting the men not to be demoralized and to hold on till all their demands were granted.

COURT OF ENQUIRY

INFORMAL MEETING BETWEEN CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the mill strike in the city will begin work from to-day. The Court will meet in the Committee room on the ground floor of the Secretariat. On Friday the Chairman and members of the Court had an informal meeting at which details of the lines on which the enquiry should be conducted were discussed.

Mr. Warden, Superintendent of the General Department, has been appointed to act as Secretary of the Court of Inquiry.

COURT OF INQUIRY AND GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

BOMBAY, July 5.

The Secretary of the G. K. Union writes:—

The Secretary to the Court of Inquiry recently appointed by Government has notified to the Girni Kamgar Union that the first meeting of the Court will be held tomorrow, at 11 a.m. at the Secretariat.

The Union does not propose to send any representatives to attend this meeting as it has not been invited to send any representatives nor informed of the purpose of the meeting.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 5.

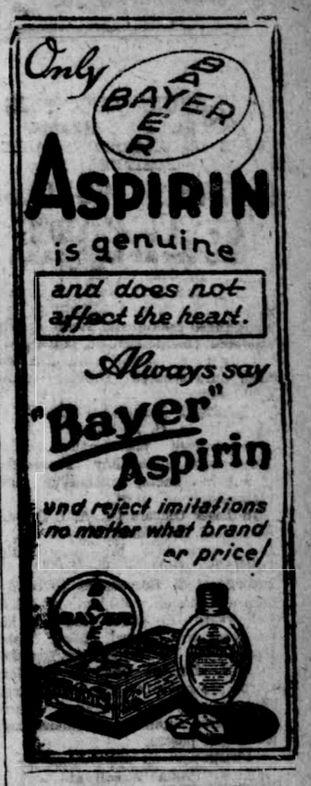
Silver Ready	....	24 1 0
		Unchanged.
Silver Forward	....	24 1 0
		Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 5.

First Settlement	..	55	0 0
Second Settlement	..	54	12 0
Third Settlement	..	54	12 0



Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 7 POINTS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 5.

Previous Closing Rate ..	18.59
To-day's Opening Rate..	18.59
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate ..	18.52
Difference	—.07

Although weather report was not favourable the market re-opened at unchanged prices but declined 11 points on disappointed long liquidation influenced by Bearish acreage estimate issued by Garside. At the decline there was some scattered evening and the market closed at a net decline of 7 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 5.

Previous Closing Rate ..	9.75
To-day's Opening Rate ..	9.79
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.74
Difference	—.01

Influenced by continued rain over the cotton belt and owing to fear of serious boll weevil damage the Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 4 points. There was good deal of buying and the prices were quoted 7 points above previous close. However in the next hour prices received a sharp collapse owing to very Bearish Acreage Estimate issued by Garside. The market closed with a decline of 1 point Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 8 points higher at 10.28 while Egyptian rose 25 points to 16.30. To-day's imports amounted to 10,500 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

New York, July 5.

The Garside Cotton Service in its report issued to-day says "Expect Heavy boll weevil damage to start next week."

In a later cable the Garside Cotton Service estimate acreage this year 4,95,32,000 acres.

This estimate is the largest on record in the history of American Cotton Crop. These authorities estimate last year showed an increase of 8 per cent as against Bureau's estimate 7.4 per cent. Taking into consideration subsequent abandonment their estimate proved most correct.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Saturday the Liverpool Market is due to open unchanged to a decline of 1 point while Broach July-August is due to open at Rs. 318-0-0 and April-May at Rs. 328-0-0 in the local market.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Continued rain East belt, Mississippi, Lousiania, South Texas. Daily forecast says entire belt partly cloudy. Too much rain. Boll weevil activity most serious.

Between midnight and daylight slightly warmer. No precipitation.

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LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1929.

Khadi and Mill Cloth

—:o:—

In the latest number of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi discusses a vital question, how the Congress and the mill-owners can together make the complete boycott of all foreign cloth a speedy success. Considering first the question whether Congress workers should "directly encourage and advertise indigenous mill cloth side by side with Khadi," Mahatmaji answers it with an emphatic "No". He declares that the Congress "must preach Khadi to the exclusion of mill cloth" and adds that "there are sound reasons for this partiality." We shall quote his reasons in full to avoid any possible misunderstanding. He says: "Mill cloth alone has had its opportunity for the past fifty years and it has not brought boycott about. Immediate boycott through the existing mills is an impossibility. New mills cannot be started for the asking. Therefore, if the boycott is to succeed, it can do so only through Khadi. Khadi cannot be pushed side by side with mill cloth." In one place Mahatmaji goes farther and says that "any advocacy on the part of Congressmen of mill cloth can only hinder boycott and ultimately even damage the mills by reason of the certain failure of the movement through the adoption of thoughtless methods." In proof of this contention he quotes a mill-owner who once said to him: "We do not want your help. We penetrate where you will, perhaps, never even make your voice heard. If you preach our cloth, you simply invite us to raise our prices by creating a demand we cannot cope with".

We must admit there is considerable force in this reasoning. We also admit that Khadi has at present to fight against such tremendous odds that it is the duty of Congressmen to concentrate all possible attention on the production and popularisation of Khadi whose beneficence none can deny and whose mighty possibilities in the boycott programme are unquestionable. But despite every effort in favour of such concentration, there will certainly be many Congressmen who either cannot or would not do much Khaddar work. Should such men do nothing to popularise the boycott through Swadeshi mill cloth? Similarly, there are now lakhs of men who use foreign cloth and most of these may be presumed to have an aversion—of course unjustified—to Khadi. But many of them may be persuaded, though with some difficulty, to prefer fine Swadeshi mill cloth. Is it right to ask all Congressmen not to undertake this kind of persuasive propaganda? We fail to see how such propaganda can harm either the boycott or the mills. If it is objected, as did the mill-owner whom Mahatmaji quotes, that the propaganda would only create a wider demand than the Indian mills can cope with and would inevitably raise the prices of mill cloth, we would reply that a slight rise in the prices is not only not a calamity but is a necessary incentive to mill-owners either to produce more cloth in the existing mills or to increase the number of mills. Besides, such a rise in price may appreciably help Khaddar which has now to compete with much cheaper mill cloth. We admit the difficulty of speedily starting many new mills. But there is also some difficulty in immediately creating a big demand for Khadi and in meeting it immediately. As things are, neither Khadi alone nor mills alone can fill the gap left by the boycott of foreign cloth. But the two together can. That is why we suggest that Congressmen, after doing everything possible to popularise Khaddar in preference to mill cloth, may legitimately utilise every possible opportunity to popularise Swadeshi mill cloth as against foreign cloth.

While we suggest that Congressmen should actively popularise Swadeshi mill cloth, we would also most earnestly ask the mill-owners to help in every possible way the boycott movement and Khadi in particular. It is beyond all logic and experience for mill-owners to suppose that Khadi would injure the mill industry. On the other hand by helping Khadi, the mill-owners will generate a Swadeshi spirit which will help them at least as much as it will help Khadi. It is a pity that Mahatmaji, Pundit Malaviya and Pundit Motilal Nehru failed in their attempt to enlist the co-operation of the mill-owners in the boycott and Khadi movement. Says Mahatmaji: "The attempt failed, perhaps because it was not in the nature of things possible for the mills actively to participate in terms of the Congress in any movement with which the Government do not openly associate themselves or which they are suspected of secretly disapproving. The vast majority of them are under the influence of banking concerns which depend for their existence on Government good-will." Yet, Mahatmaji hopes that there will be some mills "which can defy Government pressure, no matter how subtly exerted." We submit that there would be more such mills if they are accorded strong public support, not excluding that of the Congress.

Newspapers and Riots Enquiry

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Some witnesses before the Riots Enquiry Committee have made wild allegations against the newspapers. The Press, like other institutions, contains its black sheep; but it is outrageous perversion of truth to condemn the entire Press for the alleged faults of one or two newspapers. Those who suggest censorship of the Press during riots and complain against its giving news about riots in a prominent manner know little about the functions of the Press and less about the psychology of the mob. It is the function of the Press to publish accurate reports of incidents during the riot and its critics do not realise the risk that newspaper reporters run in gathering news. It is wild and false rumours that make riots and it is the newspapers which by publishing correct information, check these rumours and the mischief they work. If there are newspapers who deliberately fan the flames of communal passions, they deserve to be condemned as violating the best tradition of journalism. Witnesses who are tempted to rail against the newspapers will, we trust, be asked by the members of the Committee to point out specific cases in which any newspaper has departed from this tradition, instead of being allowed to make thoughtless, mischievous and sweeping allegations against the Press as a whole. As a matter of fact, it was the Indian Press which brought home to the citizens the need for restoring peace and whose appeal to the President of the Corporation led to the establishment of the Citizens' Peace Committee which played the most important part in ridding Bombay of the nightmare of communal warfare.

True To Their Promise

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The question of finding effective remedies for the reduction of unemployment in Britain formed an important plank in both the Labour and Liberal electoral programmes at the recent general election. The Labour Party had promised that this was the question they would tackle immediately if they came to power. Mr. MacDonald and the front bench Labour politicians had emphasized in their electoral speeches that the Labour Party had definite schemes for the solution of this problem. True to their promise they are now tackling it courageously. Mr. Thomas, to whom has been assigned the arduous task by the new Government of dealing with it, indicated in his speech in the Commons how comprehensive were the schemes the MacDonald administration desired to introduce "not only to create work at home but to stimulate trade at home and abroad."

Acute unemployment in Britain affects about five lakhs of the population. The MacDonald Government's measures to improve the railway and road systems, to develop the fisheries and other natural resources of the country is sure to provide work for a quite a large number of the unemployed. Their desire to develop the colonies and their scheme of floating large loans to assist economic development in Africa will have the effect of stimulating manufacturing industries in Britain. Indians can not fail to notice the contrast between the notorious apathy of the Government of India in tackling the question of unemployment in this country which affects not five lakhs but many times five of the Indian population and the concern of the MacDonald Government for providing work to a few lakhs of the population in a country which is regarded as one of the most prosperous in the world. A people's Government must care for the welfare of the people.

Congress and Labour

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The proposal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to plant a Congress House in the mill area is, we trust, a more earnest effort to organise Labour than its many resolutions to that effect in the past. The Committee has often given generous donations for Labour welfare, especially in times of distress. But it failed to establish a permanent link between itself and the workmen, which would have been helpful to both. The consequence was that Labour organisation in Bombay was carried on in a somewhat erratic manner and the Congress Committee missed a valuable ally in activities helpful to both. This mistake may now be corrected. The question, however, remains as to what precisely the Committee should do by way of Labour organisation. We have no doubt it will consult the exceptionally able Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, a recognised and experienced Labour leader of All-India reputation. We would, however, offer a suggestion or two of our own. The primary object of the Committee should be to serve Labour rather than be served by Labour, to safeguard by all legitimate peaceful means the immediate economic interests of workmen on the most efficient Trade Union lines. It may receive a hundred tips from many. All may help but none may hinder. The Committee must openly, unequivocally and uncompromisingly wage war against violence and the unnatural theory of class war. Having served this primary interest of Labour, the Committee should foster in the workers the feeling of nationalism and political freedom, to educate them in the duties of citizenship and to expect from them every loyal support in the common struggle for Swaraj. But if the B. P. C. C. Labour enthusiast have not the confidence to do anything more than enlist a few hundreds of workmen as Congress Members, troop them to Congress meetings, lead them in Congress demonstrations and use them at Congress elections, they had better spare themselves the costly luxury of a Congress House in the mill area.

PRINCES' CONFERENCE AND THE VICEROY

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THE BAIT SWALLOWED

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER).

I

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and expressed its satisfaction about and its concurrence in the principal recommendations of the Butler Committee. Everybody was anxiously waiting to know what attitude the Princes would adopt. Many people suspected that some of the Princes who were bossing the show of the Chamber of Princes were playing into the hands of interested people whose main object seems to be to stultify the future Dominion Government of India. The so-called grievances of the Indian Princes, their distrust about their own countrymen, their apprehensions about the future democracy, were all foreshadowed in the London "Times" long before the appointment of the Butler Committee was announced. Then came the Committee and its *ex parte* recommendations. We have pointed out that the main purpose of the Committee is (1) to divide India into two parts and into two water-tight compartments; (2) to try to retain the Indian States under the direct control of the alien bureaucracy and (3) to deprive the Dominion Government of India of any powers of supervision, direction and control over the Indian States. The policy of the bureaucracy was self-evident. The Committee also was of the Princes' seeking. The Committee under the guise of safeguarding the interests of the Princes had offered the bait and we find to our regret that this has been swallowed completely by the Indian Princes. As a matter of fact, the report ought to have been denounced by the Princes. The Committee has summarily and unceremoniously dismissed all the claims advanced for the Princes. A parting of ways has now definitely come.

NEEDLESS HASTE.

We do not see why the Standing Committee was so precipitate in expressing its consent to the several recommendations which vitally affect the interests of the States and those of British India. Self-interest and statesmanship required that these recommendations ought to have been thrashed out either in the general or in the special meeting of the Chamber of Princes called for this purpose. The most important States whose rulers are not attending the Chamber, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Baroda, ought to have been approached and an effort ought to have been made to understand their views about this report and to circulate the same among the members of the Chamber. Nothing of this kind was done at the Bombay Conference. The Princes who are taking a prominent part in this movement have shown supreme contempt about the leaders of public opinion in the Indian States. Leaving them aside, it was, at least, necessary to hold a Round Table Conference of British Indian leaders before

(Continued from page 12.)

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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RATIO—THE ROOT CAUSE

(BY C. N. PATUCK.)

The fundamental cause of the parlous position in which our textile industry finds itself to-day is the artificial value given to the rupee to which wages have not been adjusted. Sir Purshotamdas Thakerdas in his minute of dissent clearly pointed out the disadvantages of changing the ratio from 1sh. 4d. to 1sh. 6d. and the ultimate ruinous effects on the industries of the country but Government paid no heed to it and it is now that we are feeling seriously the pinch of it.

GOVERNMENT HELP ESSENTIAL

Our worthy chairman Mr. H. P. Mody, of the Mill-owners' Association, had been clamouring with all his might with the members of his batallion for several years and had been endeavouring with whatever resources of intelligence at his command to impress upon the minds of the Government the urgent necessity of giving adequate protection to the Textile industry as it is one of the premier industries of India but nothing has moved the Government so far and the industry is slowly crumbling away. It is no doubt in a very sick condition and if Government fails to give any medical assistance immediately it is sure to die soon leaving thousands to mourn the sad loss. The Government should realise this at once, even though late, and steps should be taken immediately to get it into a healthy condition. The industry can do no more than it has done for its own salvation. Without help from the Government there is no hope for its real recovery. Upon the prosperity of the industry depends the prosperity of the people, the Government and the country.

HOW FOREIGNERS BENEFIT.

Now what are the advantages that are enjoyed by our foreign competitors over our industry and especially Japan?

1. The first and the foremost barrier to our textile industry is the artificial value imparted to the rupee by fixing the exchange at 1sh. 6d. which acts as a 12-1|2 per cent duty on our exports and 12-1|2 per cent bonus on imports. India is an agricultural country with tremendous exports amounting to over 360 crores of rupees yearly. Due to this artificial value imparted to the rupee we are receiving nearly 45 crores of rupees less every year for our exports and thus the purchasing power of our masses is reduced.

2. Longer working hours. Japan's working week is of 120 hours, being in shifts, in which women and children under 16 years of age are largely employed which clearly indicates that they are not working in compliance with the Washington Convention which forbids the employment of women and children between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. This is, to some extent, to be modified as indicated in a recent Reuter's message.

3. Low labour charges due to inferior standard of living.

4. Depreciated currencies.

5. Low taxation and transport charges.

6. Free trade within its borders but guarded by towering tariff walls from outside competition.

The following figures will reveal the extent to which our industry is suffering from foreign competition and Manchester due to the above adverse conditions.

In 1913 there were about 60 lacs of spindles and 107,000 looms working in India. To-day these figures have risen to 85 lacs spindles and

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day

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Forewarned.

The "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party, thinks that the Premier and the ex-Premier both realise the importance of the Indian problem. We doubt if either of them fully realises the gravity of the situation even to the extent the "New Leader" does. The paper does not exaggerate when it observes that if Labours' pledges to India promising Dominion Self-Government are unfulfilled there will be more trouble coming. The same warning was given only the other day by Dr. Besant and many other leaders. If Britain scoffs at the warnings of these responsible leaders as bluster, Heaven protect the Empire. Will Mr. Ramsay MacDonald be the Lord North of the twentieth century?

A Reactionary Body.

Often and often has the question of lowering the Bombay municipal franchise come before the Corporation and as often has that reactionary body turned down the reform. It came up once again on Thursday when the Corporation resumed the debate on Mr. S. K. Bole's Bill lowering the Municipal franchise from a monthly rental of ten rupees to five rupees. As usual, the opponents of the Bill warned against the danger of an ignorant and corrupt electorate, forgetting that the ignorant people are wise enough to know their own interests and who are their true representatives and who are frauds, and forgetting, too, that the larger the electorate the harder it is to buy up the required number of votes. For all this sophistry we were prepared but not for Mr. D. G. Dalvi's waiting for a lead from the Simon Commission.

Universal Franchise.

The effective lead can come only from the electorate. It is not easy for a small privileged body to be prepared to share its privileges with those whom it regards as lesser folk. The lesser folk should take the initiative when their votes are sought. Mr. Bole's Bill does not go far enough. The citizens of Bombay should demand nothing less than universal franchise. The high-brows may frown at it, but they will not frown long. If the demand is wide enough, they may be the first to say at the next elections. "Universal franchise is the thing."

Late Maharaja of Darbhanga.

The death of Maharajadhiraj Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Darbhanga, will be deeply mourned by his many friends and admirers. His influential position and conspicuous loyalty won for him many a mark of respect from a grateful Government. He was a very devout orthodox Hindu and was highly respected by orthodox circles all over India. He will be best remembered by the country for his munificent donation of five lakhs to the Hindu University and other extensive charities which are said to have amounted to over forty lakhs. We trust this beneficent example of the late Maharaja will be duly followed by his successor and his brother land-holders.

A Thought For The Day.

"He who would circumscribe freedom to particular areas and to certain peoples knows not what he is doing, for he is taking away from humanity a possible contribution to its richness and glory, a contribution which I take it to be the will of Providence that every race, every people should make in its own good time".

—V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

BENGAL AND TIBETAN FOLKLORES

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Papers Read at Royal Asiatic Society

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Mesani, the President of the Society, when a resolution of sorrow was unanimously passed for the sad demise of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Balakram, I.C.S., who took keen interest in the work of the Society.

The following two papers were then read:—

(1) "Bengal Traditions of Trade and Commerce," by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy. (2) "Tibetan Folklore from Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling in the Eastern Himalayas" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra."

The following is a summary of the two papers:—

BENGAL TRADITION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

From the 1st century to the tenth century A.D., Buddhism was the universal religion of Bengal. It was during this period that Bengal sent out colonists to distant lands and the islands of the Indian ocean. The revival of Hinduism did not put a stop to the maritime activity of the country.

EAST INDIA COMPANY ENDS INDIAN FLEET.

In the 17th century the Governor of Bengal had a fleet of three hundred warships, furnished with guns. Ships of those days were classified and bore various names like Bapari, Kosa, Machua, Balia, Ghurab, Posta, Jalia and Mahalgiri. In 1835, the East India Company by a notification stopped the making of ships in territories owned by them. The sailing ships of Bengal were completely driven out of the field by steam-ships in the middle of the last century. We shall try to find out as far as we can traces of trade and commerce in the folk-literature of the land. They appear to be shadowy at times. But no study of ethnology would be complete without these traces. If a collection is made from distrit to district the living traditions of trade and commerce would no doubt swell into decent volumes.

FOLK-LORE.

The folk-tales of Bengal were composed between the 3rd to the 10th century A.D. We get it from these tales that the great mercantile community during the Buddhistic times enjoyed a social position and status at par with those of the members of royal families. Luxuries and grandeur of wealthy merchants are stamped upon them, in every page. If we place these folk-tales side by side with the tales of Grim we would be struck by the prosperity of Bengal at the time, when they were composed.

DISAPPEARANCE OF TRADE MULTIPLIES CASTES.

Both Chandsadagore and Sreemanta were Gandhabaniks by caste. The Gandhabaniks used to carry on extensive trade in spices and sandalwood. The influence of this mercantile castte on the social life of Bengal was very great. The Sankhabaniks or Sankharis are a distinct community. They traded in conch-shells, that were in very great demand. The Subernabaniks are an influential trading caste. They should not be confused with goldsmiths. At one time, the trading castes of Bengal formed the one and the same community. They broke up into separate castes when the cement that held them together disappeared with the disappearance of sea-borne trade and commerce.

SURVIVING CUSTOMS—TOY-BOAT.

In East Bengal and specially in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh a toy-boat is placed before Goddess Durga on Bijoyadashami day. When the puja is over, it is carried to the inner compartment of the house and kept there for a day or two. It is then hung up from the thatch till the next Bijoyadashami day. This ceremony is a reminiscence of the glorious days when ships laden with merchandise left the ports of Bengal for trade on Bijoyadashami day.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

Bengal is now purely agricultural country. There are many proverbs and popular sayings bearing on agriculture, but even now a few of them can be found in which reference is made to trade and commerce.

The boatmen of East Bengal are a very interesting study. They are the living descendants of the ancient mariners of Bengal. The songs they sing deal with the latent powers of man the nerve centres and the secret doctrines of practical Yoga. They have come down from the Buddhistic period and breathe the sentiments of that time. It appears that the Hindu revival affected the upper strata of the consiety. People low down in the social scale were Buddhists in religion and sentiments. They changed slowly but their songs have not changed. The present paper is not a comprehensive one. It can only form a leaf of a big compilation on the subject.

TIBETAN FOLK-LORE.

The Tibetans who belongs to the Mongoloid stock of mankind are a strong and hardy nomadic race, keeping large herds of yak and sheep. The yaks supply them with many necessities of life. Their long black hair is woven into tents and ropes, their milk is partly drunk and partly coverted into butter and cheese; their dung is dried and made into fuel. They are killed when old and their meat is dried and used as food.

The Tibetan folk-songs are mostly of an amatory character. The song composed by the Sixth Dalai Lama is redolent of an erotic flavour. The author then dealt with five Tibetan riddles and four proverbs.

POET TAGORE REACHES CALCUTTA

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OVATION AT STATION

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived at the Howrah station from Madras to-day at 11-30 a.m. accompanied by his Secretary, Prof. A. K. Chanda and Mr. Williams.

Long before the arrival of the poet, his admirers, including Prof. P. C. Mahalnobis, Mr. R. N. Tagore, Mr. Ramananda Chatterji were present at the station. Alighting from the train, he was profusely garlanded and given an ovation.

The poet looked bright and improved in health. It is understood that he will stay in Calcutta for four days prior to his starting for Bolepore.—Free Press.

NATIONAL LIBRARY AT BANDRA

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(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, July 4.

The realization of India's aspirations to full participation in the control of its Government, can best be reached through the channel of mass education and the wide dissemination of knowledge. Every effort, therefore, to further this cause deserves encouragement.

At Bandra, the National Library in its own humble way has been affording a large number of people the opportunity of gaining knowledge by maintaining a library and free reading room since 1917.

At the 12th Annual general meeting of its members held on Sunday last, the report disclosed a membership of 235 besides 10 life members and one patron (Mr. P. V. Patil) and a bank balance of Rs. 356|3|11. In the Free Reading Room is available a fairly large assortment of English and Marathi periodicals and dailies among them the "Bombay Chronicle" (Daily and Sunday Edition), the "Modern Review", the "Manoranjan", etc. For the use of of its members there are kept no less than 1750 books in the Library. A grant from the Municipality of Rs. 100/- was received this year. The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. S. S. Naik (President), Mr. S. B. Kudalker (Vice-President), Mr. A. B. Mohite (Treasurer), Messrs. D. S. Tendulker and V. G. Thakur (Secretaries).

RECAPTURE OF GARDEZ

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REPORT BELIEVED TO BE TRUE

NADIR KNAN IN ALIKHEL

PESHAWAR, July 4.

The report of the recapture of Gardez by the Ahmedzais and the defeat of Firqa Umar Khan Gilzais believed to be true in local Afghan circles. It is reported that Hamidullah, brother of Habibullah has fallen into the hands of the Ahmedzais. Nadir Khan and Shah Wali Khan are still in Alikhel, about thirty miles from Parachinar. Hasham Khan is reported to be in Kaga.

A caravan from Kabul reports that the road is unsafe.—A. P.

AFGHAN MERCHANT TAKES REFUGE IN PERSIA

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LONDON, July 4.

Teheran.—It is reported that a large number of Afghan merchants from Herat and other places are migrating to Khorassan and Shoaeddowleh. The Governor of Herat, who after capture of town by Abdul Rahim escaped to Meshed with his family, has now departed for Turkestan.—Reuter.

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INAYATULAH KHAN'S DEPARTURE FOR PERSIA

—:o:—

TO BE GUESTS OF KING FEISAL EN ROUTE

Sirdar Inayatullah Khan, brother of Amanullah Khan, left Bombay on Friday with his family for Persia.

Before the party left the Taj Mahal Hotel at about 11 a.m. Sirdar Inayatullah Khan called for the manager and assistant manager and presented them with two beautifully engraved cigarette cases, and thanked them for the comforts provided for the party during their stay at the Taj.

After meeting their friends they were taken out to the "Varsova" which was lying in the stream, by the B. I. Launch "Begum". Special accommodation has been set apart on the boat for the ex-Royal party, the cabins, 15 in all, and the dining room being partitioned off from the rest of the boat.

The party will remain the guests of the Indian Government until it arrives at Basra, when they will become the guests of King Feisul, who has intimated his desire to receive them as his guests during the time they are passing through his country 'en route' to Persia.

THE PARTY.

The party, though not as large as the one which left with Amanullah Khan, consisted of about 20 people among whom were the following:—Sirdar Inayatullah Khan, his wife and 13 children, Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan, cousin to the ex-King, Sirdar Ahmed Abdul Khan, Sirdar Abdul Abib Khan, Khan Bahadur Muhamad Khan, Political officer, Hazrat Shirin Jan, nephew of Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh and Sirdar Inayatullah Khan's spiritual guide. The latter came to accompany the party as far as Karachi and to give Inayatullah his blessings along with many other mullahs.

PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

—:o:—

VISCOUNT CECIL TO REPRESENT BRITAIN

LONDON, July 4.

The choice of Viscount Cecil again to represent Britain at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission and attend the forthcoming session of the Assembly of League of Nations was cheered by Labourites in the Commons.—Reuter.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS

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DEB AGREEMENT QUESTION

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—The debt agreement question has been further complicated by the decision of the Finance Committee of the Chamber by a majority of one vote to insert a formal provision in the Bill ratifying the Mellon-Berenger agreement, stipulating that France should not pay more than she recovers from Reparations. M. Poincare has repeatedly proclaimed the reservations useless.—Reuter.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

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The Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 30th June, 1929 was as under:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,87,70,72
Reserve—coin and bullion:	
In India:—	
Silver coin	97,77,04
Gold bullion	32,21,65
Silver bullion	4,87,84
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	43,22,32
In England	9,61,87

BENGAL PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

—:o:—

DECISION AGAINST FORMATION OF MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, which was a well attended one was held recentiy to consider certain important matters.

In regard to the first item on the agenda as to the policy to be followed by the Muslim League Members of the Legislative Council Moulvi Mujibar Rahaman moved the following resolutions:—

1. "That the members of the Bengal Council elected on the Muslim League ticket to take steps to introduce a bill for amending the Bengal Tenancy Act in connection with the right of preemption, Salami payable to Landlords and some other provisions of the Act that prejudicially affect the interests of the tenants."

AGAINST FORMATION OF MINISTRY.

2. "That the members of the Bengal Council elected on the Muslim League ticket do not help in the formation of, or do not support any Ministry on the following grounds:—

(a) Because no ministry that will have to depend on the official block for support and for continuance in office can possibly be independent and discharge its duties at all satisfactorily.

(b) As under the present circumstances the stability of a ministry is absolutely uncertain, the formation of a ministry and its continuance in office are calculated to lead to corruption of public life.

(c) Because, as the Government of Bengal is very slow to redress the grievances and to look to the needs and requirements of the Mussalmans and as the Government generally tries to placate those who are in opposition, it is desirable to offer opposition to the Government by which the interests of the community may be well served."

Mr. Lutfi Ali, Bar-at-Law, seconded the resolution.

There was a lengthy discussion over the resolutions. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Asizul Huq moved that the consideration of the resolutions be adjourned and that in the mean time the Secretary do prepare answers to certain questions to be asked by him. This motion was not carried and the original resolutions were adopted by majority, the dissentient voices being two only.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted regarding holding of Annual meeting:—

"That the next annual meeting of the League be held in Calcutta on a convenient date in the month of August, 1929."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That Sir Abdur Rohim's resignation as president and member of the League be accepted."

FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following resolution also was unanimously adopted:—

"That a committee to be called "Muslim League Flood Relief Committee" with power to co-opt, consisting of the following persons be formed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the flood affected people:—(1) Moulvi Abdul Karim, (2) Maulvi Wahed Hossain, (3) Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad (4) Moulvi Razir Ahmed Choudhury, (5) Maulvi Mujibar Rahaman (Ex-officio) and (6) Mr. Lutifi Ali, Bar-at-Law (Secretary and Treasurer).

It is also decided that the balance with the Muslim League Famine Relief Committee should be made over to the Flood Relief Committee.

Some other resolutions of minor importance were then adopted and with a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to a close at 9-30 p.m.—Free Press.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK

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Swami Suddhananda, Secretary Ramakrishna Mission writes:—

"The public are aireaay aware of the terribue devastation caused by the heavy floods that have visited the valleys of Assam.

Our workers have gone to the affected areas and opened centres of relief at Silchar, Karimganj and Nawgoan. The distribution of rice has already begun. The balance of the amount collected for the last relief work is only Rs. 4,000|- and this amount is too insignificant in comparison with the heavy work we have to face. So we appeal to the generous public to help us with their donations so that we may be enabled to render necessary relief to the afflicted as efficiently as possible. We hope our countrymen will rise equal to the occasion and co-operate with us in all possible ways.

All contributions in cash or kind sent to any of the following addresses will be thankfully received and acknowledged:—(1.) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Howrah.

(2.) The Manager, Advaiata Ashrama, 182A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

LATE MR. MADON

HIS MOTTO AND MISSION: HIS MESSAGE AND MEMORIAL

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

B. F. Madon is no more. The light that shone through various brains is extinguished! The voice that emerged through various lips is still! The pen that darted fatal arrows of argument is laid to rest! The terror of European economic wizards has gone to eternal rest! All India mourns his loss to-day. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Sriyut Srinivas Iyengar and Sir Purshotamdas have paid the highest tributes to his memory. Eminent men like Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. B. G. Khaitan, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others have acknowledged Mr. Madon as their friend, guide and philosopher. In fact, during the last seven years, he was the brain of the Indian Chambers and the Nationalist section of the Assembly members in regard to financial, currency and economic questions. And when viewed in that light we realize what a collosal loss poor India has suffered today by the most premature passing away of dear old Bejonji Madon.

HIS MOTTO AND MISSION.

Madon's motto was self-help. Born of poor parents, he worked his way up by extreme patience and dogged perseverance. Nothing deterred him from the path of duty, that he had chalked out for himself. He richly gained in experience by his visits to Japan, London, Paris and New York. Madon's mission in life was silent solid service. His bold fight against Hailey's reverse coundils his ceaseless crusade against the 18d. ratio and the Reserve Bank Bill, and the great awakening he brought amongst the commercial community of India in regard to the daily economic loot in the country—these will be ever remembered by poor and grateful India. Verily, Bejonji Madon maintained the best traditions of Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha in regard to their strenuous fight against the daily drain of this country.

MADON'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

To my mind, Madon's message to India is this. He had little faith in the existing machinery of Government. He had witnessed, how the 18d. Ratio was passed by the Assembly by Basil Blackett's unwritten tactics! He did his best to convince the Finance Member and the European community in India regarding the inequity and irreparable injury to India by adopting the 18d. ratio. By their utter callousness, he was driven to one inevitable conclusion and that was to expect no justice, protection or relief from this foreign Government, when British interests clash with those of this country's. His message to India to-dav would be: Don't fight amongst yourselves Hindus and Muslims, Capitalist and Labour. This Government will not give you any timely help or protection. So close up your ranks. Sacrifice your pride, pelf and prestige; and save this country and her industries from wrack and ruin. Will Hindus and Muslims, Capitalists and Labour pause and ponder and act aright, even at this eleventh hour?

MADON'S MEMORIAL.

At the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay presided over by Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, it was resolved to raise Rs. 20,000 for Madon Memorial, and to arrange for lectures on economics, etc. To my mind, the best method of perpetuating dear old Bejonji Madon's sweet memory would be:

(1) The publication of Madon Memorial volume—exposing this Government's policy in regard to the Reverse Councils and the 18d. ratio, embodying Mr. Madon's most typical writings, and inviting contributions from those able Economists of Bombay—Prof. Shah, Wadia, Joshi, Subedar, Vakil, etc., whom Blackett ever avoided to face!

(2) This publication should be distributed free amongst the real students of Economics.

(3) Copies of this be sent to the League of Nations with a covering letter as to how India—one of the members of the League—is daily drained and is bled white!

(4) Copies should also be sent to the leading Senators of America.

(5) That the old Currency League should be revived.

(6) And that Economists like Prof. Shah, Wadia, Joshi, Vakil, etc., should be invited to join the Committee of Indian Chambers to carry on Madon's good work at this critical moment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

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ACCUSEDS APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

BANGALORE, July 5.

The Sessions Judge, Bangalore, heard arguments yesterday in the appeal case against Sanjivarao's conviction, imposing a fine of Rs. 400, n the City Magistrate's Court, for alleged assault on Police Superintendent Maritppa.

Mr. L. S. Raju, Advocate, arguing for the appellant said that from the records it is found that the City Magistrate received communication while the case was pending, from the District Magistrate forwarding a copy of the D. O. from the Law Secretary calling for particulars and for explanation, in this case. Afterwards the case rapidly proceeded. His client was convicted and heavily fined and all this within the course of one month.

Continuing the Advocate said the Executive ought not interfere with the even course of justice. Therefore, he submitted, such a communication had disastrous effect on his client's case. It might have brought extra judicial inuuence to bear on the Magistrate's mind.

Judgment is reserved.—Free Press.

INDIAN BANKING INQUIRY

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QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ISSUED IN A WEEK

BOMBAY, July 5.

The following press communique has been issue by the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

The Indian Central Banking Committee met at Bombay on the 28th and 29th June and 1st July. Among other things, they considered draft questionnaire of the Central Committee and another for Provincial Committees. It was decided that there should be uniform questionnaire to be issued by all Provincial Committees who, however, would be free to add any additional questions to bring out any special provincial features. The questionnaire for Provincial Committees will be issued to Provincial Governments within a week or ten days, and it is hoped all Provincial Committees will start work by the beginning of August as originally indicated. It is not intended to issue Central questionnaire for some time yet.—A. P.

"TO VOICE SPIRIT OF REVOLT"

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"THE VANGUARD" TO BE ISSUED FROM BOMBAY SHORTLY

The public will be interested to learn that Bomay will soon have a first class weekly paper called the "Vanguard". It is to be sponsored by a limited Company with a very influential directorate. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mrs. Urmila Mehta have agreed to be on the Board of Directors.

It is understood that it will be edited jointly by Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr. Upendra Desai. A brilliant band of talented young writers are associated with the journal, while a large number of distinguished Indian leaders have promised support. The editors have spread their net very wide for various writers of international repute are also expected to grace the columns of the paper.

"The Vanguard" will seek to voice and interpret the tendencies of revolt in the various spheres of endeavour. Its contributions will not be confined to Politics and Economics alone, but will embrace a variety of subjects. It will be the mouthpiece of radical modernism.

One striking departure from established practice that the journal will introduce will be to recognise the principle of paying for contributions.

Arrangements for registering "The Vanguard Publishing Company, Ltd." are in progress and it is to be hoped that the public will generously subscribe to the shares.

Calcutta, July 5.—The Assam Governor expresses the appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Profullachandra Ray of Sylhet, who created a trust valued at a lakh and 84 thousand rupees for vocational, technical and commercial education for the benefit of Sylhet People.—Free Press.

Calcutta, July 5.—The Calcutta Parliament yesterday night passed Dr. Moonje's resolution that Communism is a menace to the political future of India Mr. A. H. Watson thought that Communism was admirable as an intellectual belief.—Free Press.

HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. S.

—:o:—

A COMPARISON WITH INDIA

(Specially Contributed.)

The value of good roads is fully realised in the United States of America. Their engineers set a new mark of achievement during 1928 when they added another 50,000 miles to the surfaced highways of the country. According to the latest figures given by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads there are now some 630,000 miles of road in the country which have been surfaced to a greater or lesser degree and another 500,000 miles of earth road which have been graded and drained. In other words, one-sixth of the total of three million miles has been given a surface of some sort while one-third can now be said to be open to service. Mileage of travellable roads is four times the railroad mileage of the country.

Perhaps the most remarkable phase of the highway development has been the rapidity of its growth within the past nine years. In less than 10 years the public has voted 2,750 crores of rupees towards the construction and maintenance of roads. This sum has been used to double the 387,000 miles which were reported as improved at the close of 1921 as well as to provide for the maintenance of roads already in service.

Another notable feature of the improvement has been the comparative ease with which it has been financed. Nomally a project of this magnitude might be expected to result in a severe dislocation of related industries and money markets. However, by a gradual introduction of reasonable taxes imposed upon motor vehicle users, the payments from this source have grown until to-day the users pay one-third of the costs in direct petrol and license taxes in addition to the usual general taxes which he pays in common with other tax-payers. During this process the general public has continued to devote, roughly, five annas of its tax money toward highway purposes with the net result that the road pogramme has been markedly expedited. Meanwhile the offset of lowered transportation costs and increased realty valuations have acted together to make the whole operation one which has brought actual returns instead of added costs to the tax-payers.

These figures bring startlingly into relief the real position of highway roads in British India, which has at present 59,000 miles of surfaced and another 140,000 miles of unsurfaced highway roads, making a total of 200,000 miles. This should be compared with the United States mileage of over a million miles. In India during the last three years only 6,000 miles of surfaced highway have been constructed. The United States record for last year was 50,000 miles. The expenditure on construction and maintenance by the two countries also shows a similar disparity. The United States spent 2,750 crores of rupees in ten years whereas British India spent only 20 crores during the four years ending 1926-27.

It is further interesting to note that the Indian tax-payer contributes 4.5 annas toward road construction and maintenance, which is about the same as that paid by the American tax-payer. No doubt the war period was a tremendous setback to all nation-building developments as money was required for the more vital purposes of the War, but it seems a reasonable demand today that greater attention should be paid to road development.

TUNNELING THE CHANNEL

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PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE INQUIRING INTO MATTER

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, answering Parliamentary question regarding, the Channel Tunnel said that the project involved a large number of geological engineering, economic and other technical problems. The work of the Committee inquiring into the matter was well advanced and the report would be available before the end of the year.

The Premier announced that a Royal Commission was to be set up to inquire into all matters of general importance affecting the Civil Service.—B. O. W.

DUTCH ELECTIONS

—:o:—

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN NEW HOUSE

LONDON, July 5.

Amsterdam.—Yesterday's election has left the parties almost as they were. The strength of parties in the new House is: Catholics 30, Socialists 24, and Anti-Revolutionaries 12. The remaining 34 seats are distributed among eight other Parties.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION DEVELOPED

—:o:—

MONSOON STRONG ALONG WEST COAST

EXTENDS IN U. P.

POONA, July 5.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions have developed into a depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal Monsoon is strong along the west coast and in Lower Burma and continues to be fairly active in Northeast and Northwest India. It was extended in the United Provinces and Central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls occurred in Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab six inches: Victoria Point four; Amherst three: Tavoy and Diamond Island one and a half; Gwa one; Myitkyina half; Cherrapunji five; Jessore and Darbhanga four; Tezpur, Chittagong and Daltonganj two; Gaya one and a half; Shillong, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Ranchi one; Dehradun three; Cawnpore, Lucknow and Kanker two; Mainpuri, Sutna, Saugor nd Seoni one and a half; Allahabad, Pachmarhi, Mussooree, and Chakrata one; Chanda three quarters; Dharampore and Ahmedabad two; Rawalpindi one and a half; Dalhousie one; Simla, Surat and Bhavnagar half; Delhi, Bahawalpur, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Parachinar, Bikaner, and Jaipur a quarter; Calicut eight, Mahabaleshwar seven, Mercara five, Marmugao and Cochin two, Ratnagiri one and a half; Belgaum half and Aurangabad, Parbhani, and Mysore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur Orissa, Central Provinces and Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of heavy rain during the next forty eight hours are: Southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Earthquake reports:—Three earthquake shocks of slight intensity apparently at the same origin about one thousand eight hundred miles away were recorded by Bombay Seismographs at fourteen hours thirty nve minutes. fourteen hours fifty eight minutes and seventeen hours forty minutes respectively on Thursday the fourth July.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JULY 1929

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General remarks.—The monsoon continues fairly active in northwest India and has extended in the United Provinces and the central parts of the coutry. It is strong along the west coast and locally heavy rain has fallen in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly geheral in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the southwest Punjab, Baluchistan and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in the Punjab and Baluchistan, where they are generally clear. The air is more moist than usual in the central and southeast Punjab, north Rajputana, the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the northwest Deccan and Mysore. Temperatures were markedly below normal in the Punjab, upper Sind and north Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 degree at Allahabad and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and extend further in the north Deccan.

Rainfal for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 5th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	1.12
Cawnpore	1.97
Jhansi	0.31
Agra	0.35
Mainpuri	1.51
Delhi	0.24
Hissar	0.08
Rawalpindi	1.39
Bikaner	0.25
Jaipur	0.24
Kotah	0.13
Mount Abu	0.04
Surat	0.56
Bhavnagar	0.52
Ahmedabad	1.88
Khandwa	0.04
Saugor	1.28
Nagpur	0.43
Raipur	0.28
Chanda	0.75
Ratnagiri	1.52
Marmugao	2.40
Karwar	0.57
Poona	0.05
Mahabaleshwar	6.70
Sholapur	0.20
Belgaum	0.45
Aurangabad	0.28
Bangalore	0.11
Mangalore	0.37
Calicut	8.04
Cochin	1.86
Trivandrum	0.30
Coimbatore	0.45
Madras	0.02
Colombo	0.16
Indore	0.02

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 5.

Rainfall at—

	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·33"	0·60"	0·25"
Total Since 1st June	32·81	42·36	33·84
Total for the cor. period '28	38·74	45·69	36·61
Total for the cor. period '27	41 00	45·05	37·04

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Observations recorded at 5 hours Thursday 4th July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	86	0.4	21.6
Calcutta	95	1.2	8.0
Patna	87	T	6.4
Allahabad	102	...	1.7
Cawnpore	100	...	5.6
Lucknow	96	0.1	10.9
Bareilly	91	...	5.1
Delhi	98	...	0.9
Peshawar	103	...	0.2
Hyderabad	100	...	0
Karachi	90	...	0
Jodhpur	104	...	0.8
Jaipur	101	0.1	3.1
Ajmer	99	2.5	4.1
Bhuj	97	...	0
Rajkot	94	...	5.5
Surat	87	0.4	15.5
Ahmedabad	98	...	4.1
Indore	93	...	4.7
Akola	97	3.4	13.5
Amraoti	97	0.8	5.6
Jubbulpore	97	0.6	5.1
Nagpur	95	1.3	9.6
Bombay	85	0.7	32.5
Ratnagiri	82	0.9	46.5
Malegaon	92	...	7.1
Ahmednagar	85	0.1	7.6
Poona	82	0.1	6.1
Sholapur	85	T	8.6
Bijapur	84	...	5.1
Belgaum	76	0.6	9.5
Aurangabad	86	0.2	9.1
Raichur	90	0.1	7.4
Hyderabad	89	...	2.9
Bangalore	86	T	1.2
Madura	97	...	0.1
Madras	98	0.1	1.7
Shillong	74	0.2	24.3
Cherrapunji	72	1.7	131.4
Simla	69	0.1	5.5
Mount Abu	73	1.3	4.8
Colombo	86	...	10.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

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Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.595 inches (.085 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.018

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees (0.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles perhour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 227 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 38 miles per hour.

Extent of of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.33 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.36

Total rainfall during the year 33.50 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

Earthquake report:—Three feeble earthquake shocks all apparently having the same origin about 1,800 miles away were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 10.35; 14 hours 58 minutes; and 17 hours 40 minutes respectively yesterday (I.S.T.).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A & C	19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	130-1/2
National Bank	50-1/4
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-1/4
Conversion Loan	76
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	50
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	56-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	65-5/8
Consols	54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	100-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	91-3/8

BOYCOOT PROPAGANDA IN C. P.

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PROVINCE IN MOURNING FOR LATE SIR G. CHITNAVIS

NAGPUR, July 3.

The whole of the Central Provinces and Berar is at present mourning the sad demise of its Grand Old Man, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, which melancholy event took place on last Friday morning. There is hardly any institution which was not supported by that great philanthropist; there was hardly a meeting held where Sir G. M. did not preside; in fact by his genial temperament and unassuming manners and above all easy accessibility, every one sought his help and never was disappointed. It is a matter of great sorrow to find that the great liberal leader had to retire from active life owing to recurring illness which eventually hastened his end. Sir Gangadhar filled many an important offices with rare distinction. He was for many years Chairman of the District Council; President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, President of the C. P. Legislative Council, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and owing to indifferent health had to refuse Lord Chelmsford's offer of a seat in the Legislative Assembly. He was also offered the Presidentship of the National Congress in the year 1900 during its session at Lahore. He, however, did not accept the honour as he considered that he was too young then. In his death the province has lost a great leader who wielded great influence among the masses. He leaves behind him his widow, his son and his brother who is now the President of the C. P. Legislative Council and a host of friends to mourn his death.

In a communique the local government pays eloquent tribute to the public work done by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the Governor in Council offers his deep sympathy to his surviving relatives in their loss.

Pressure is being brought on the local government for introducing handspinning as an additional measure of relief of the poor agriculturists who had suffered immensely by the two successive failures of their crops. It is being emphasised that not only will handspinning come as a boon to the poor men now but it will permanently solve their economic problem. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore, when asked to take measures to introduce spinning in villages, expressed the Government's inability to adopt it for want of sufficient official organization. He however expressed his willingness to recommend the proposal to the local Government provided some non-official organization with a large membership formulated some working scheme and undertook to carry it out. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Provincial Congress Committee has written to the Commissioner its willingness to undertake to organise relief through Charkha and requested the local Government to advance his committee one lakh of rupees as grant for the purpose. The Committee has also supplied an elaborate scheme setting forth the various details regarding the ways and means of selecting spinners, the manufacture of spinning wheels and their free distribution, the method of work and the sale of finished Khadi through the Congress Khadi Bhandars. The reply of the local Government is, therefore, awaited with great interest,

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth is proceeding with great rapidity. The Hindustani C. P. has formed a well representative C. P. provincial committee for foreign cloth boycott and district committees are busy devising ways and means to effectively carry out the boycott mandate of the Congress. Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has chalked out a programme of tour for carrying on intensive Congress propaganda. It is also gratifying to note that Khandwa has quickly followed Katni and the Khandwa Municipality has resolved not to levy any terminal tax on handspun handwoven khadi. It is hoped that ere long other municipal committees will follow suit and give a fillip to the Khadi prodncers.

A JUST GRIEVANCE.

Those who have occasion to travel by railways must have been struck at the partiality of the railway administration in reserving a compartment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, although they have not to pay anything more than what the Indians have to pay for a third class tocket. The passengers fail to understand why any distinction should be made. It is a matter of common experience that Indians are not allowed to board that compartment and many a time ugly scenes are witnessed. The mischief is spreading and anybody who is in pant and coat occupies the compartment but he does not allow an Indian who might be donning his national dress. An interesting incident happened at the Itarsi Railway junction recently. An Indian occupied the compartment. A Goan who was already there created a row and with the aid of the police wanted to eject the Indian from the compartment. On getting a comfortable seat elsewhere the Indian left. To the great discomfiture of the Goan he too was forced to leave the carriage on the ground that he was neither a European nor an Anglo-Indian. Will the railway authorities look into the matter and abolish such racial discrimination which gives rise to unnecessary bitterness?

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The Agent to the G. I. P. Railway Company visited Nagpur in the last week and instituted an enquiry into the grievances of the railway workers. He has promised to send a detailed letter embodying his measures of relief in a short time.

Mrs. J. F. McFadyen, Honorary Secretary, Women's Educational Conference, Nagpur has issued an appeal to the women of these provinces willing to start branches in district hedaquarters with a view to educate the public mind on the need of educating their girls, assisting in securing suitable women teachers and pursuading local authorities to open girls schools.

CONGRESSMEN IN LEGISLATURES MUST RESIGN

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(Cintinued from page 1.)

right of the Congress to dictate the policy which its rank and file shall follow. Ever since the Congress entered the legislatures to end or mend it, the Congress has consistenly bungled. Ending the legislatures was not a possibility under the constitution under any circumstances. And mending the Congressmen could never achieve with the policy and tactics which they chose to pursue within the legislatures. Nor did the policy which the Congressmen followed in the legislatures enable the other parties in the legislatures to attempt to mend the legislatures.

The Congress Council policy has not only paralysed the Congressmen but it has also paralysed the activities of the other Parties. The only party to benefit has been the Government and their henchmen, the reactionaries. The best course will be for the Congress to realise the value of united constitutional action within the legislatures by uniting all progressive sections within the legislatures on the basis of the simple formula support the Government when it is in the right and oppose it when it is in the wrong and by taking steps towards that end. Failing it, of course it is anyday better that the Congress, if it is in earnest, about its ability to organise a revolutionary movement, should withdraw from the legislatures than that it should remain within the legislatures and follow a suicidal policy of paralysing itself and other political parties. We ourselves do not think that the country is ripe for a revolutionary movement. The result of a premature attempt to force a revolutionary movement will be to result in a big set back because the constitutionalists will have willy nilly to support Government in repressive action and the revolutionary movement will fail and the country will be worse off than now.

COALITION OF PROGRESSIVE PARTIES.

If only the archives of the Government of India are thrown open it will be seen that what Government were prepared to do in 1924 when there was a coalition between Swarajists and Nationalists they have declined to do ever since when they found that the coalition would not last. Now is the time for united stand within the legislature especially when the new constitution is in the melting pot. And at such a juncture this return to non-co-operation seems to be unfortunate. But the decision has one advantage. It promises to clarify the policy for which the Congress stands.

In commercial circles, the feeling was that the decision was a very drastic departure from what had come to be associated with Congress in regard to the legislatures. If it meant a revival of the bitterness of controversies which raged in 1921 when the non-co-operators thought it necessary to fight Liberals as a matter of duty then the atmosphere in the country would become very unfavourable for any progressive action.

In this connection, one suggestion made was that while the Congress should cease to put up candidates it should not try to make its business to prevent those who differed from its policy from going in. It may be ruled if necessary that those who do go into the legislatures should not hold office in the Congress. But it should not become the programme to carry an internecine warfare in order to fight candidates who believe in Council work or to persuade the electorates to boycott the elections. It was stated that if Congress while remaining true to its light and enforcing discipline in its ranks followed a tolerant policy it would be able to secure co-ordination of strength and activities between those who believe in direct action and those who believe in Council agitation.—Free Press.

CORPORATION MEMBER SLIGHTED

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CANCELLATION OF NOMINATION ON V. J. T. INSTITUTE BOARD

The committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on 6th May to consider and report on a letter from Mr. Y. G. Pandit, a representative of the Corporation on the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, regarding his selection by the Board of the Institute for nomination by the Government of Bombay as a meber of the committee of direction for technical education, and later cancelling the selection have sent the following draft to the President of the Corporation to be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V. J. T. Institute:—I have the honour by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to address you concerning the recent action of your board regarding the selection of Mr. Y. G. Pandit, one of the representatives of the Corporation, by the board for nomination as a member of the committee of direction for technical education and their subsequent cancellation of such selection.

The Corporation are informed that Mr. Pandit was selected in December last by your board as one of their representatives on the aforesaid committee in accordance with the constitution of the committee, and that, thereupon, Mr. Pandit was invited by the Secretary of the Committee to attend and did attend two meetings of the said committee. that subsequently a letter was adressed to the board by the Government requesting the board to reconsider their selection and to appoint two other members in place of Mr. Pandit and Mr. Hudson. and that your board thereupon by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Bell, complied with the request of the Government and selected two other gentlemen in their place.

MEMBERS SLIGHTED.

Without discussing the reasons advanced in the Govern ment's letter, dated 22nd April, which, however, appear to the Corporation to be without substance. the Corporation desire me to express very strongly their surprise and resentment that one of their representatives on the board should have been slighted in this manner.

In view of the fact that, since the inception of the committee of direction for technical education, the Government had never interfered with the selection made by your board, the Corporation cannot help feeling, that, in acceding to the request of the Government by cancelling the selection of their representative on the committee of direction, the board have not treated them and their representative with the courtesy, fairness and respect to which they are entitled. It may be observed that, following the usual practice, the representative of the Corporation on your board was invited to attend two meetings of the committee and take part in its proceedings. The Corporation are of opinion, that under the circumstances, it was the duty of the board to inform the Government that the time for taking exception to their selection had gone by, that it was an unheard of procedure to raise objections to the selection after an interval of four months, during which the representative had functioned as a member of the committee and that the board had no other alternative but to adhere to or confirm their original selection.

Before deciding to take further action the Corporation would like to know what steps your board propose to take in order to vindicate the dignity of the Corporation and the self-respect of their representative which have been grievously assailed by the acquiescence of the board in the action of the Government.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

Ozarda, Lane, Mozambcin.
Sikh, Dowel, Rangoon.
Malwa, Stringer, London.
Rajputana, Cadiz, Shanghai.
West Loquassuck, Jones, Marmagoa.
Zumpa, Anderson, Marmagoa.
Hoogkerk, Vendijb, Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

July 6.

Rajputana, Cadiz, London.
Jalavijaya, Robert, Karachi.
Englestan, Munday, Rangoon.

SUKKUR BARRAGE

—:o:—

COMPLETION OF SEASON'S WORK

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Successful completion of the 1928-29 season's work in the river on the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Head Regulators is now reported by the Chief Engineer. The right and left bank cofferdams have been flooded and the piling is being removed.

For the Barrage proper all underwater work and raising of the piers to the desired level has been completed in 13 spans on the left bank and in 10 spans on the right bank during this season, bringing 22-1/2 spans on the left bank and 16-1/2 spans on the right bank to this stage up to date and leaving 27 spans to be undertaken next season for completion of all under water work on the Barrage proper. Details of work done during the past season are as follows. The two Dredgers excavated and filled 75-1/4 lakhs cubic feet of sand and silt. Ninety-six lakhs cubic feet was also excavated by manual labour. One lakh and four thousand square feet of permanent steel sheet piling was put down and four lakhs of square feet of sheet piling was used in the cofferdams. More than 22 lakhs cubic feet of masonry was laid in foundations and nearly 34 lakhs cubic feet of stone pitching was put down. Four and a half lakhs cubic feet of concrete blocks were laid. Nearly seven lakhs cubic feet of masonry in piers and superstructure and seventy-eight thousand cubic feet of archwork of the Barrage have been done. All work in the cofferdams was done in the short period of less than five months and it is worthy of note that, apart from steel sheet piling, the quantity of materials of all sorts dealt with in the work aggregates to the gigantic figure of thirty four million cubic feet."

THE TILAK MEMORIAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Tilak Memorial Committee has awakened to its responsibilities and that vigorous efforts were decided upon at the public meeting held here on Sunday last. From the report that has appeared in your paper, it is not quite clear whether any definite resolution was adopted regarding the schee that the Committee want to push through during the very short time at their disposal. The four years' record of the Committee's methods of work is hardly such as can be followed by any responsible body. Letters addressed by individuals embodying suggestions to complete the business in a smart and prompt manner were not only not considered but even the ordinary courtesy of acknowledgment was not extended to the writers of those letters. I have absolutely no desire to rake up the past and would be the last person to place even the slightest impediment in the work of the Committee. I have only to make a suggestion to facilitate the work of collection and it ie this:—that there should be a Central Committee, consisting of some leading gentlemen from each ward and the suburbs who should from sub-committees from among themselves consisting of two or three persons for collection from each ward. Volunteers may collect money rom door to door, but there are some people who will have to be approached by leading and influential Tilakites. If this is done, even in these days of depression, it will not be found difficult to get the necessary monies. I hope the new energetic Secretary Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe and other members of the Committee will pay due attention to my suggestion and thus enlist the co-operation of as many people as possible to raise the memorial to the greatest democratic man of his days Lokamanya Tilak.—Yours etc.,

S. K. PUPALA.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY AND SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

—:o:—

The "International Co-operators' Day and Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement in India" under the auspices of the above Institute and its three Branches on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and the 7th July 1929, the programme being as indicated below:—

Bombay Division:—Magic Lantern Lecture at Catholic Housing Society, Santacruz, at 7 p.m. by Mr. V. V. Bapat, Central Propaganda Officer, P.C.I.

Public Meeting:—at Swadesni Mills, Kurla at 6 p.m. Mr. C. M. Amin, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, will address.

Fort Institute:—A Public Meeting at "Temple of Co-operation" 9 Bake house Lane, Fort, at 3 P.M.

President:—K. M. Munshi, Esq. M.A.LL.B. Advocate.

Speakers:—Miss Mithan Tata M. Sc. Bar At Law and others.

Dadar Institute:—A Public Meeting of Ladies: at Dhuru Terrace, Dadar.

President:—Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat.

Speakers:—Miss Champnbai Shrungarpure B.A.L.T, Principal Lokmanya Kanya Shala, Bombay.

The Social:—At Ghabildas High School Dadar, 5-30 P.M.

Public Meeting:—at Nappoo Hall Matunga, Mr. J.M. Mehta to preside, and Mr. V. L. Mehta to address at 9 P.M.

Public Meeting at Damodar Hall:—at 6-15 P.M.

GIRGAON INSTITUTE.

(1). 9 A.M. Hoisting Co-operative Flag, at the Institute Office. By Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar B. A., LL. B. Chairman Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

(2) Talks on Co-operation 9-30 A.M. at Maratha High School, by Mr. V.P. Varde. B. Com 9-45. A.M. at Gokhalay E. S. H. School, by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe. B.A. 10 A.M. at Chikitsak Samooha H. School, Girgaon, By Mr. J. K. Paruleker. J. P. F. C. R. A. 10-30 A.M. at Chandaramji High School by Mrs. Jayashri Rioji, B. A.

1-30 P.M. at Lokmanya Kanya Shala, by Mr. P.R. Mulay, B.A.

1-30 P.M. at Nathibai Kanya Shala, by Mrs. Maltibai Karve.

1-45 P.M. at Aryan Education Society, by Mr. V. V. Bapat B.A.

6 P.M. Hoisting Co-operative Flag. by Prof. H. L. Haji M.A., B. Sc. I.E.S.J.P. Vice President, P.C.I. at M. Vidyalaya.

xPublic Meeting:—at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 P.M.

President:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi, M.A.LL.B., Editor, "Bombay Chronicle".

Speakers:—A. R. Gadkari B.A., LL.B., Mr. Mawaji Govindji, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker B.A., Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, B.A., LL.B., Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Editor, "Sahakari Mitra."

9-30 P.M. Mass Meeting and Magic Lantern Lecture at C. I. T. Chawls Madanpura.

Sunday, 8-30 A. M. Inauguration of Training Class by Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, B. A. LL. B. Chairman, Bombay Divisional Institute, (at Maratha High School)

From 9 A.M. xRecreation Programme and Dinner (admission by Tickets).

x4-20 P.M. Ladies Gathering at Harischandralaya, Khetwadi, Main Road.

President:—Mrs. Hansa Ben Mehta, B. A. J. P.,

Speakers:—Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B. A., Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla, B. A. and others.

8-30 P.M Mass Meeting of Untouchables, at Walpakhadi, Mazagaon.

President:—Mr. V. P. Varde, B. Com. Chairman, Girgaon Co-operative Institute.

Speakers:—Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Vice President, Girgaon Institute. Mr. S. H. Patil, Hon. Secretary, Girgaon Institute, Mr. P. R. Mulay, Propaganda Officer, Mr. V. M. Kande, Hon. Secretary, B. C. I., with Magic Lantern.

xThere will be music at these programmes.

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UNANIMOUS REPORT

U. P. Simon Committee

HALF-WAY MEASURES

NAINITAL, July 4.

The Provincial Simon Committee held two meetings at Nainital and slightly revised its draft report in order to avoid incorporation in the report of notes of dissent from different members. The report has at last been finally signed and it is virtually unanimous. Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan signs the report subject to an explanatory memo which is not a note of dissent while Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, Minister, signs subject to certain minor reservations. The report is expected to be submitted to the Simon Commission next week. It will also be circulated among the members of the United Provinces Legislative Council and published.

The Committee recommends full provincial autonomy, transfer of all subjects with certain reservations regarding law and order, bicameral legislature, and restricted franchise. The Committee recommends that separate electorates should continue for the time being but the Provincial Legislature should have full power to adopt a joint electorate scheme provided certain proportion of the Muslim minority in the Council is agreeable to its introduction.—A. P.

CLOSURE OF WELLS

—:o:—

A VIEW FROM ZOROASTRIAN ANGLE OF VISION

A contributer sends us a leaflet published under the nom-de-plume of "Anti-Malaria—Pro-Well Water", from which the following extracts are taken:

All the canons regarding the use of water in the Zoroastrian religion are based on sound scientific laws of Hydro-electric, Aero-electric, and Sol-electric principles.

The Zoroastrian Ceremonies always necessitate well-water which is exposed to the rays of the Sun and the open wind and rain, and all Zoroastrian ceremonies, and especially the continuous ceremonies for the Holy Fire Adran throughout the five periods of the day, which must go on incessantly, cannot go on without serious interruption owing to the closure of wells.

The Zoroastrian Fire-temples require more wells than one for the purposes of ceremonials. Well-water is the foundation of all our Agiary activities and next in importance to the Holy-Fire. If a well is Hermetically Sealed, it is shut out from the open Sky, Sunlight, Rain and Wind, and the waters of such a well become unfit for drinking purposes and more unfit therefore for the use in Religious Ceremonies. A Sealed well is as good as a Sunk well or even worse than that and therefore is it a grave sin according to the Zoroastrian religion to kill the magnetic purity of waters.

Moreover the attention of so-called experts must be drawn to the scientific fact that closed wells shut out permanently from sunshine, wind and rain breed larvae and bacteria in the stagnant waters inside and will find a way out underground from the openings of gutters, and will breed diseases and epidemics which future science will have to give fantastic names to, and will cause more diresome havoc than so-called well-water malaria.

The present net-work square may be replaced by a new-one having still smaller meshes but any way there must be access of sunshine, wind and rain.

Most of the wells in Bombay do not breed any larvae or mosquitos, and this purity of the water is due to the exposure to the sunshine through the meshes of the cover and to outward atmosphere.

The principles of Zoroastrian religion are based on very subtle laws of magnetism and purity which it will take years for the so-called modern science to grasp and teach.

"LIVING WELLS".

Besides there are certain wells which are living-ones that is, they have a residing spirit (a water-wraith) as this common belief is borne out by daily occurrences about them for a long time, and the people make offerings on certain occasions. It is feared that if the wells are compulsorily hermetically sealed so as to prevent free access of air, the property attached to the wells will be jeopardized and in that case the question of responsibility will arise. This is a grave matter to be considered by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The present controversy is a matter touching the religious susceptibility of the Parsees and the Zoroastrian religion, who believe that well-water is the foundation of all their prayers and ceremonies.

Well-water is the fundamentum next in importance to the sacred Fire in all Zoroastrian rituals, and the well-water has to be taten so much care of that if a non-Parsee or even a Parsee Lady in her monthly sickness were to look at the pot bearing water, that water looked upon as magnetically polluted and unfit for ceremonial purposes, and for such religious scientific weighty reasons the tenants cannot be asked to go out of their premises for bringing well-water from elsewhere when necessary.

In the Sacred Avesta it is said in the Khorshed Yasht that the Sun and Sunlight and Sunshine is the only purifier of the various kinds of waters such as of the running streams and wells, of the seas, and stagnant ponds and it is the all-powerful forcible magnetic wave of the sunlight that gives vitality to the waters and all the necessary Hydro-electric forces kept alive for the water being useful for all higher ceremonial purposes, and hence exposure of wells to the open sky is a necessary mandate of the Zoroastrian religion. A well which has a roof over it and some feet above it, is looked as not fit magnetically for ceremonial effects owing to its "Frados" being rendered useless on account of the absence of the direct rays of the sun and exposure to the sky.

SIMON "TAMASHA" IN LONDON

—:o:—

KNIGHT OF TIWANA'S ENTHUSIASM

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE NOT INVITED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

LONDON, July 4.

The Simon Free Conferences are continuing their regular sittings Important witnesses to be examined were Mr. Kisch and Mr. Kershaw from India office. The Conference, it is understood, will also examine shortly Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Surendranath Mullick.

Dr. Paranjpye, however, is not mentioned as a likely witness. It is considered not unlikely that Dr. Paranjpye should have told authorities that as staunch and loyal Liberal he cannot see his way to cooperate with the Commission in direct manner by tendering individual evidence.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan is a new recruit to India Office. His views on Indian question are well-known. Sir Umar Hayat Khan led evidence before Simon Conference while it was in India in several capacities. It therefore the Knight is again put down as a witness before the Simon Conference it is said it must be because the Knight himself is anxious that his views should be reiterated in his newly elevated position.

Regarding Mr. Surendranath Mullick also his political views are not unknown. Mr. Mullick is cautious Liberal and belongs to that small section of Liberals who led by Lord Sinha felt that the Liberals were committing harkari by declining to co-operate with Simon Commission.

In the circumstances it is not expected that Mr. Mullick's evidence would support vigorously the national demand for immediate establishment of Dominion Status. But both the Knight of Tiwana and Mr. Mullick are credited with strong views on question of electorates. Tiwanna is a supporter of separate electorates and Mr. Mullick is not.—Free Press Beam Service.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

BRITISH DELEGATION

—:o:—

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Henderson enumerated membership of the Delegation to the League Assembly, which, "inter-alia", will include the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the President of the Board of Trade, Mrs. Helena Swanwick (who was a substitute-delegate to the fifth Assembly of the League in 1924) and Mrs. Hamilton, a member of the Commons.—Reuter.

TAKING OF PRIVATE MEMBERS TIME

—:o:—

COMMONS AGREE TO AMENDED GOVT. RESOLUTION

LONDON, July 4.

Members of the House of Commons agreed, to-day, to the amended Government resolution taking private members' time to the end of July.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

—:o:—

SEMI-FINAL RESULTS

LONDON, July 4.

In the semi-final of Women's singles in the Tennis Championship Miss Helen Jacobs, America, beat Miss Joan Ridley, Britain, 6/2, 6/2.

In the semi-final of men's doubles, Allison and Vanryn beat Tilden and Hunter 6/3, 12/10, 6/3.

In the semi-final of men's doubles, Gregory and Collins beat Lott and Hennessey 4/6, 7/5, 6/1, 4/6, 7/5.

In the semi-final of women's doubles, Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd Barron beat Miss Ryan and Miss Nuthall 6/4, 3/6, 9/7.—Reuter.

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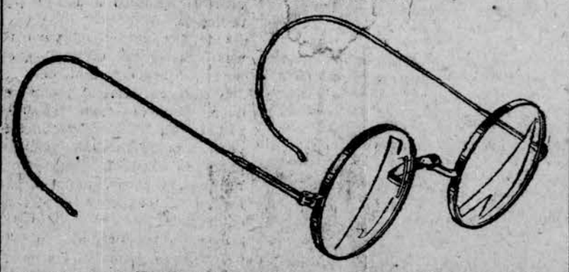

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Poona Agent :—Messrs. BHOGILAL & Co., Laxmi Road, Budhwar Peth.

PRINCES AND VICEROY

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 8)

give expression to their views. We, therefore, entirely fail to see the propriety of this haste. We are unable to understand as to why the Princes took this great responsibility on themselves on such a momentous question without mature consideration and consultations with those who could have given proper lead to them in this matter.

PREMATURE STATEMENT.

The Standing Committee had certain resolutions ready-made. Whether they were prepared under the inspiration of their Counsel, Sir Leslie Scott, or of the bureaucracy we do not know. The Maharaja of Bikaner who organised this whole show of the Princes in Bombay and who controlled this Conference and who brought about unanimity by his overpowering personality was the principal spokesman of the deputation which waited upon the Viceroy. It is reported that the Maharaja of Bikaner handed over the resolutions passed at the Bombay Conference and also stated that the resolutions were passed without prejudice to the final expression of views of the Indian States on the report of the Indian States Committee. We have therefore to ask the Maharaja why he made this premature and tentative statement. Was he acting under any pressure? Did the Viceroy peremptorily require the Standing Committee to express its views with a view to strengthen his hands to support the recommendations of the Butler Committee? The conduct of the Standing Committee, therefore, is open to serious objection and we await with considerable interest the communique which the Political Secretary is to issue regarding the points in the resolutions which were submitted to the Viceroy.

(To Be Continued).

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PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTY

—:o:—

(Continued From page 8)

160,000 looms which means 40 per cent increase of spindles and 50 per cent. increase of looms as compared with 1913. Similarly in Japan 23 lacs spindles and about 33000 looms in 1913, have risen to-day to 61 lacs spindles and 77000 looms, an increase of 142 per cent in spindles and 130 per cent in looms.

Our production of yarn in 1913 was 688 millions of pounds, our imports 50 millions and our exports 205 millions, that is, our exports over imports were 155 millions pounds. In 1927 our production of yarn was 807 million pounds, imports 49 millions and exports 27 millions, that is, imports have exceeded our exports by 22 millions of pounds.

Japan's production in 1913 was 607 million pounds of yarn and 417.7 million yards of cloth. In 1927 the figures rose to 1012 million pounds of yarn and 1294 million yards of cloth.

Exports of cotton cloth by Japan in 1927 amounted to 976.8 million yards out of which 235 million yards of piecegoods were imported in India. Similarly 1,624,820,000 square yards of piece goods were imported from the United Kingdom and over 20 million pounds of yarn. In 1928 we produced 2,356.5 million yards of cloth in India and are still capable of producing more if sufficient protection is given to us by the Government to compete with our foreign manufacturers on the same level terms of labour and other charges as enjoyed by them.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

It is the duty of the Government in any highly industrialised community to encourage and stimulate the production of any article which that community can produce, and for which a market exists at home and abroad, by compelling the competing foreign importer or manufacturer to pay a sufficient import duty or market toll in relief of our burdens to the extent to which he is able to use our market. Such a policy will increase production and so reduce the cost of production. Similarly it will protect the consumer against an increase of price, and will, on the contrary, tend to reduce prices; it will increase employment and so reduce unemployment; it will reduce the imports of competing foreign goods on which the foreign workman gets the wages which our own people ought to get it and which they need, and it will increase our own powers of export, again providing more employment. We are to-day actually importing more yarn and cloth than we export. How serious this is can easily be understood if we only remember that it is on the well-being of the great basic industry that the prosperity of our other industries depends. When the exports of any industry continue to decline, with imports advancing by leaps and bounds, it is merely a question of time when the home market will have passed into foreign hands. If present conditions continue our textile industry will eventually be ruined. It is vital to our progress that neither our employers nor workmen shall be unfairly exposed to the merciless attacks of foreign competitors sheltered behind walls of their own high tariffs. Give India its former exchange of 1sh. 4d. and we do not need any protection from the Government, otherwise the Government should realise the tottering position of our industry at once and put us on an equal footing with our foreign competitors by at least raising the import duty to further 10 per cent which would partly compensate the industry due to the Government's folly of fixing the exchange at 1sh. 6d. inspite of the staunch opposition by the large section of the leading commercial and industrial bodies of the country.

CHANGE IN BOMBAY BANK HOURS

—:o:—

ANOTHER PROTEST

The following are the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association held on Wednesday last:—

"The Committee of this Association strongly protests against the attitude adopted by the Imperial Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, and the Exchange Banks, etc., in introducing changes in the present banking hours and expressing that such changes will cause a great deal of inconvenience to the mercantile community.

The Committee further points out that the recent alteration has been brought into force without previously consulting the commercial community which is materially affected by it.

This Committee does not see the least necessity for any alteration in the original hours of business which have been found to be working satisfactorily all these years."

LINKING JOHANNESBURG WITH MOMBASSA

—:o:—

A NEW AIRLINE FORMED

LONDON, July 4.

A new airline has been formed to institute the Nairobi-Mombasa and seaplane coastal air services. Two three-engined monoplanes and one Moth have been ordered. The seaplane service will be extended to Beira if there is an inducement, thus bringing Johannesburg within five days of Mombasa.—Reuter.

The Prime Minister who recently flew from Lossiemouth to London, will again use an aeroplane on Saturday to enable him to keep an engagement in Durham. He will fly from London to Catteruch, Yorkshire, And Motor to Drurham from the aerodrome. He will return in the evening by the same route.—B. O. W.

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Next Batches Cambridge Senior December 1929 and OXFORD Senior, July 1930, Exams. Start on June 20th—Admissions to students of Pre-Matric or Pre-S. L. C. up to B. A. open till 20th July, 1929, (2) C. S. and O. S. are equal to Indian B. A. for admission to English Degree courses at Colombo, Singapore and in England, (3) We guarantee success where attendance is regular for 5 months. (4) Scholarships and posts guaranteed to successful candidates, (5) Postal tuition-our special line (6) Course: fastest in the world, (7) II Batch starts on June 20th—admissions open till July 20th.

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ROYAL ROAD TO PROGRESS

—:o:—

PROPER STUDY OF MAN AND HIS NEEDS

—:o:—

PROF. KAJI'S LECTURE

The inaugural address of the President, Professor H. L. Kaji to the Bombay Geographical Society was delivered on Sunday the 30th June last in the Hall of the Secondary Training College, Bombay. In speaking of the task that lay before the Society, the President remarked that the basis of all knowledge, of all roads to progress was the proper study of man his needs, his powers, his advantages, his resoures, and his limitations, and that for this study, the study of his environment was essential. Man divorced from his surroundings offered but little cope for thought and study; it was the relation of man with his surroundings only that opened out the most fruitful line of investigation. Modern Geography was very largely nothing else but this. Explorations, archaeological discoveries, collection of temperature and rainfall data, enumeration of products and catalogues of industries and their chief centres as also the foreign and tariff policies of nations became luminating and useful only, when correlated with Human needs and problems and their geographical setting. One of the most important tasks that lies before geographical societies is to analyse and find out the geographical bases wherever and as far as possible. To build up, said the Professor, correct ideas about geographical control should be our main task; to make observations and to collect data towards that end must occupy our chief attention.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION.

Professor Kaji then took a few cases and tried to view them through geographical spectacles and give a geographical interpretation, suggesting to the members these and similar lines along which research could also be undertaken. He traced the relation between the chief holidays of the Hindus and geographical phenomena and showed at some length how the Hindu New Year was based on the Vernal Equinox in a large part of India and on the Autumnal Equinox in other parts and how the first days of the eras of Vikramaditya and Shaliwahan did not mark the birth, death or accession to the throne of those great monarchs but great and important seasonal changes in their respective dominions. He brought out next the close relationship of the Christian New Year with the Winter Solstice, Christianity having been evolved and developed in Mediterranean regions which were characterized by winter rains and to which winter was the chief agricultural season. That solstice was important to India not for agricultural purposes particularly but for the change in the direction of the winds, the N. E. Monsoon winds blowing over the land thereafter, and was therefore accepted as a holiday as the Makar Sankrant. The beginning and the end of the S. W. Monsoon, the outstanding feature of India's climatology, gave two holidays, the Davashayani Ekadashi in Ashadha and the Prebodhini Ekadashi in Kartika, which were popularly supposed to represent the time when the gods retired to bed and the time when they woke up from their slumbers.

STORY OF CREATION.

The learned president then referred to the story of Creation as given in the Hindu scriptures and showed how, when the accounts were divested of all poetic imagery, the tale corresponded closely to what modern science had to tell us in that respect. How the Earth was at first a blazing globe, how it came to be covered with the hydrosphere and invested with the atmosphere, how the first hot rain fell—all this was related in the Puranas no, less clearly than in the theories of Laplace and others. The "swarga" of Indra, could be identified with Kashmir the kingdom of Brahma with the Pamir Plateau, the earliest of the lands to emerge on the recession of the great Central Asian Sea—the Tethys of Geology, the ter.-tores of Shiva with the mountain lands of Tibet and the Himalayas and the Vaikuntha of Vishnu with the civilised Empire of the Celastials-China. The religious or metaphysical interpretation of the gods and goddesses was not denied but it was pointed out by the Professor that the geographical interpretation of these was also possible and with patient examination he was confident much useful information could be gleaned about the knowledge, amongst the ancients, of the Geography of India and the lands beyond.

Concluding Prof. Kaji said:—"The present age was then the Age of Buddha. The evolution of a superior type did not connote the absolute extinction but the gradually increasing insignificance of the backward types. There were to-day numerous marine animals, amphibians, land animals and numerous men in the primitive stages of culture; but in the mass we belonged to the Krishna stage; only a few belonged to the epoch heralded by Buddha. Each avatar thus, the President concluded, was not an incarnation of God, but merely an ideal of the New Age. Besides these major incarnations, there were many more minor ones and on examination, he was confident, those would stand revealed as the minor stages through which the major stages in the history of the evolution and progress of Man had been attained."

POONA'S PRIDE

—:o:—

"TO BE CENTRE OF MUSLIM EDUCATION"

—:o:—

GOVERNOR'S HOPE AND ASSURANCE OF HELP

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of welcome from the Anjuman-i-Ittihad-i-Islam, Poona, on Thursday said:—

I have been glad to hear from you about the objects of your Anjuman and to learn that it exists for the purpose of promoting the uplift of the whole Muslim community in co-operation with Government. I trust that you will have every success in your laudable efforts to dispel the indifference and backwardness to which you allude, and to inspire enthusiasm in those workers who are seeking to spread enlightenment among the members of your community as well as among all backward communities and classes. I am glad also to learn that your efforts do not stop there, and that you regard it as one of the objects of your Anjuman to promote unity between your own and other communities. If this is your object your Anjuman may indeed exercise a most valuable influence in promoting that spirit of compromise and reasonableness which is all that is necessary to settle so many of those unfortunate communal differences to which you refer. I hope, indeed, that the same spirit will prevail among the Mussalmans of Poona in ending any mutual rivalries by which they are prevented from acting in perfect unison.

I am fully aware of the initiative shown by your Anjuman at the time of the arrival in Poona of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms and during its stay here. The arrangements made by you under the energetic and enthusiastic leadership of your President, Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad Khan, contributed largely to the very successful reception and the cordial welcome given to the Commission when they reached Poona to inaugurate the most important part of their task in India. I have also learnt with pleasure of the part played by your Anjuman and its President in organising the Conference to which you refer, and in entertaining the Commission and its friends.

POONA, A CENTRE OF MUSLIM EDUCATION.

I was quite expecting you to refer to the educational scheme which, I hope, is destined to play such an important part in making Poona a centre of Muslim education. As you probably know, progress in this direction has been somewhat delayed by a hitch regarding the disposal of the various donations which have been offered for this purpose, but I am glad to say that there is now a good prospect of a solution of these difficulties, and I hope that this scheme, in which we all feel so much interested, will shortly be able to make much better headway. You may depend on Government to do all that lies in their power to assist a speedy fulfilment of your hopes in this direction.

I have, of course, read accounts of the Poona District Muslim Education Conference, and I am very glad to know that you feel that it has been a success and that such conferences may elsewhere be a useful means of arousing interest in educational matters affecting Mussalmans. You will, I am sure, remember in carrying out this scheme that it is much easier to make proposals or to point out needs than to indicate practical means of satisfying them. But if you find that conferences of this kind are effective in spreading a desire among the more backward members of your community to take advantage of the educational facilities open to them and in inducing others to come forward to their assistance, I hope that you will be very successful in using this form of propaganda.

RELY ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

—:o:—

NO USE LOOKING ENTIRELY TO GOVT.

—:o:—

GOVERNOR ON MUSLIM DEMANDS

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of welcome from the Muhammadans of Poona on Wednesday said:—

You have mentioned the anxiety which you and others feel that Muslim interests should be kept in view and their demands borne in mind by Government at the present juncture in our constitutional history. I sympathise with your feelings and I realise that your community, like others, has to consider just now how it can best qualify itself to take a useful and constructive part in the future public life of this country. Perhaps, however, I may remind you in all friendliness that I hope that the Mussalmans of Poona will with one accord do their best to end any mutual rivalries by which they are prevented from acting in perfect unison on this or other occasions.

GOVT. READY TO HELP.

Your address deals with so many different subjects that you will not expect me to reply to all of them at length. Most of them relate to educational matters in which, I am sure, you will realise the readiness of Government to help you in all possible ways, consistently with its obligations to the Presidency as a whole. I do not propose here to give a full reply to what you have said about the Andheri College, because I hope to have an opportunity later of considering at greater length the points which you urge, in consultation if necessary with the representatives of your community.

I am, as you presume, aware of the generous donation given by Mr. Dawoodkhan Salebhai Tyabji for the erection of a building for the Anglo-Urdu High School in Poona. As you probably know, progress in this direction has been somewhat delayed by a hitch regarding the disposal of the various donations which have been offered for this purpose, but I am glad to say that there is now a good prospect of a solution of these difficulties, and I hope that this scheme, in which we all feel so much interested, will shortly be able to make much better headway. You may depend on Government to do all that lies in their power to assist a speedy fulfilment of your hopes in this direction.

URDU HIGH SCHOOLS.

You have elsewhere in your address urged on me the need of providing a large number of Urdu High Schools in the Presidency as a whole. I notice that your demands in this direction go considerably further than those of the Muhammadan Education Committee in 1913, who aimed only at one full secondary school in each division of the Presidency. I have gone into the history of the matter since then, and find that some progress has been made in the opening of high schools and middle schools. Other proposals are still under the consideration of Government. I would, however, suggest that you should not look entirely to Government in this matter, remembering the heavy obligations which Government have to incur in regard to primary education, which must always come first. There is nothing to prevent Anglo-Urdu High Schools or Middle Schools from being initiated through private enterprise in places where secondary education, through the medium of the ordinary vernacular does not meet the requirements. I hope those among you, who are leaders in your community will do what you can to promote development on these lines.

I propose now to allude to that part of your address in which you have pressed the claims of Mussalmans to a share of posts in the public services.

DONATIONS TO FAMINE RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

The Hon. Seth Govind Das Zemindar and Banker, writes from Raja Gokul Das Palace Jubbulpore.

The following is a further list of donors who have given contribution towards the Ashram for relieving famine distress and doing other village uplift work in C. P.

(1) Secretary, the H. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay Rs. 300/ (2) Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd., Bombay Rs. 250/ (3) Kumar Rajiv Ranjan Prasad Sinra, M.L.A. Bihar Rs. 150/ (4) R. B. Shrimant Seth Puransawji Seoni Rs. 100/ (5) R. B. Seth Biradimalji Bodha, Ajmere Rs. 100/ (6) Mr. Masndul Hassan Sahib, Dy. Collector, Fyzabad Rs. 100/.

As a mark of mourning due to the sad death of late Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Darbhanga the new Darbhanga Mills, Navsari, was kept closed on Thursday and Friday.

The opening Meet of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds took place on Thursday at Government House Ganeshkhind when Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes entertained the Members of the Hunt to breakfast.

The Governor of Bombay received an address of welcome from the Anjuman-Ittihad-i-Islam at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

Testimonial No. 29001.

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What the People Say

LOYALISTS IN LABOUR

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hardly had Mr. Javalkar, the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial non-Brahmin Party, opened his lips to express his impressions and views to remodel the existing chaotic condition of the Non-Brahmin Party, on some sounder and workable basis so far as his personal confidence goes, than some solitary staunch loyalists of the Non-Brahmin camp, have felt ground beneath their feet steadily giving way. In the issue of the "Times of India", dated July 2, the famous trio of Messrs. Bole, Chavan, and Surve & Co., have exhibited their uncalled-for audacity of tendering a so-called "Bombay Protest" against Mr. Javalkar's new scheme of transforming the existing Non-Bramin Party into a new nomenclature of a "Peasants' Party."

The trio's letter when read on and between the lines, betrays a jumble of ideas and a vagary of thoughts, distinctly indicative of a silent revolt which these loyalists feel at their situation of to-morrow. To my knowledge, Mr. Javalkar has not completed his say; and if I read aright "Kaiwari", he means not to thrust his scheme upon the party, but merely desires 'to propose' it in an open Conference shortly to be convened by him in his capacity as the Secretary. If the loyalist trio is confident of its firm grip over public opinion, I cannot make out what prompted them to lay bare the anguish of their mind in the manner they have done. To call this anguish as "A Bombay Protest" is to think oneself high in the air without a plane. Mr. Javalkar is strong enough to face the consequences of his proposal in an open Conference, which the trio need not consider any longer as a mere plastic ball to be moulded as they once pleased. Times are fast changing and woe betide them who insist upon harping the time-worn old tunes on a new fiddle!

The loyalists start their quack "Bombay Protest" by referring to Mr. Javalkar's idea of changing the nom-de-plume of the non-Brahmin Party, and in the very next jump cry wildly and almost exasperatingly at his firmly asserting a well-proved open truth that the Girni Kamgar Union (commonly and popularly known as the Lal Bawta Union) is not a gang of Communists. Whether his assertion is right or wrong, is a point before a Court of Law to decide. The loyalists profess to have handled Bombay Labour question for years past, and they know whether the mill workers, whom they once led are, Red, Green or White. They also know on what excuses and pretences they were once able to handle the Labour problems of Bombay, almost with a spirit of monopoly, and they cannot now pretend not to know the why and how's of their being elbowed to a corner by their once-devoted followers. To heap fire upon the innocent and illiterate mill workers, condemning them as Reds, and to single out Mr. Javalkar as a likely captain joining the Red ranks, is a pitiable demonstration of the trio's strange mentality.

The loyalists now completely realise where they stand. Neither have they retained any hold upon the Bombay labour, nor do they wield any influence in the Non-Brahmin Party, on account of their being very busy causing a split of Non-Marathaism in the camp. It is for the trio to tell to the world what wonders they wrought in the non-Brahmin Camp. It is true that they are very skilful to create a sensational stir when elections hang over their heads. It is only then that these demi-gods of the non-Brahmins demonstrate their heart's pangs to those, poor mill workers whom they now arrogantly and almost disloyally stamp as brutes of the Red Army. Mr. Javalkar knows that all the mill-workers are original peasants, dragged under the category of "Workers" by circumstances, far beyond their power now to remedy, without a sincere aid from the Non-Brahmbin Party, to safeguard them from being exploited either by the *boorzuvas* of the trio stamp or the alleged Communists. Without surveying the situation carefully, and especially sincerely from all standpoints, to brand the Girni Kamgar Union units—the mill-workers—as Communist, and to throw out an insinuation of Mr. Javalkar being a likely agent of the so-called Moscow Reds, is in itself an evidence of the depth these loyalists have permitted their common sense to sink to.

It is a matter of 'surprise' to these deposed leaders of Bombay Labour to find "why Mr. Javalkar did not add the name of *Worker* to his *Peasants' Party*." What a terror these innocent words *Peasants* and *Workers* strike at the soft hearts of these loyalists? They appear to take them perhaps more dangerous and revolting than handling a live bomb. Poor words! Webster must weep at the fate they have met at the hands of these Hindu gods of Word-world! ('Shabda Srishtiche Ishwar.') To say that the user of these words for a Party in India or Bombay, must necessarily be a rascal connected with Moscow Reds, is to betray one's bankruptcy of common sense. Surely, since these words have now got a black stamp of the divine loyalists, no peasant can call himself a peasant, nor a worker a worker. I wish to point out to them that Mr. Javalkar carries a stronger nerve than they. If he had even this slightest inclination towards the Red propaganda, he would have openly declared his project without the least fear of the Government, party or these timid loyalists. The trio should know that Mr. Javalkar carries an erect backbone.

It is, however, a comfort, when these loyalists stoop to admit that "The Non-Brahmin Party has been a loose sort of association without any organisation, rules, or any of the usual business system of working." That is certainly very bad, indeed. And yet these Solomans hiss at "the necessity of changing an old honoured name (?) which is distinctly clear in its exposition and which is serving *our purpose* very well." Here the cat is out of the bag. These loyalists prefer the disorganisation of the party to the mere changing of the name: Mr. Javalkar directly aims at bombing the present disorganised and dislocated condition of he N. B. Party, (which is the result of the leaders of the trio stamp sleeping over the aims and objects) and adjust the rank and file of the Party on the lines originally chalked out by late Shahu Chhatrapati, who cared much for the uplift of the masses than encouraging an unwieldy crop of Boorzuvas like the trio. Mr. Javalkar aims at actually 'touching the spot' which the present leaders of the N. B. Party kept untouched and unroused to maintain their monopoly of aggrandisement. It is here, therefore the rub, which is sure to compel the loyalists and men of their ilk to pass many a sleepless night for what stares in their face, as a final shot to oust them out of the station they aggrandised so far.—Yours, etc.,

A NON-MARATHA NON-BRAHMIN.

Bombay, July 4.

G. I. P. EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SOCIETY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had sent yesterday a copy, of the matter sent herewith to the "Times of India", for favour of publication. But it seems they have not condescended to publish it as it was in contradiction of what they had published in their columns. As this brings into limelight the reverse of the medal, it is absolutely necessary that the G. I. P. Railway public should know it before they form any definite opinion about the same. I would therefore feel highly indebted to you if you kindly publish it in your esteemed columns and oblige.

Yours, etc.,

G. H. KALE,
Jt. Secretary.

July 4.

2|25, Sailor Building,
Vincent Road, Dadar,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1929.

To

The Editor,
"The Times of India",
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your well-known paper:—

"The G. I. P. Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Society."

The report of the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Society Fund as appearing in your issue of 1st July, 1929, contains many inaccurate statements; a large number of members could not find accommodation in the hall and had to stand outside. The meeting could not even elect the President and no proceedings were transacted.

The meeting was rowdy from the beginning and members from Wadi Bunder were not responsible for any disturbance.

I do not propose to enter into any further discussion into this matter as some of the members of the E. M. B. Society intend taking legal proceedings in the matter, and a Defence Committee has already been appointed, of which I am the Secretary.

G. H. KALE,

Bombay, July 30.

A WILD SUGGESTION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Riot Inquiry Committee that has been recording evidence, has brought to light the notions and feelings some of the witnesses bear towards their own brethren.

Of all those who have uptill now put in their evidence and suggestions, one witness has made his position conspicuous by making a ridiculous suggestion. The person being none else than the one who is wont to make unchcalled for remarks, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner.

When the Jail Inquiry Committee happens to be the outcome of prisoners' loud cry for harsh and cruel treatment, the Rao Bahadur makes a wild suggestion, the punishment of whipping, for persons who indulge in inflammatory speeches If whipping is the punishment for inflammatory speeches, surely, capital punishment must follow for political crimes. How foolish!

Modern times demand better treatment for prisoners; and we can do nothing but pity the lot of those, like the City Coroner, who make a grand display of their mentality by suggesting the barbarous methods of punishment.—Yours, etc.,

V. NARAYAN.

July 3.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

—:o:—

NEXT MEETING AT DELHI

Bombay, July 4.

The report of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Khilafat Committee issued by Moulana Shaukat Ali shows that the Committee met under the presidency of Moulvi Sahafi Daudi on 24th, 28th, and 29th June. The Committee considered the invitation of the new Punjab Khilafat Committee to hold next session of Khilafat Conference in Lahore and congratulated the workers of the new Committee on their labours and urged them to continue their work without caring for the opposition of a section of Muslims. The Committee also declared that only the new Committee is entitled recognition and called office-bearers of the old Committee to hand over books and accounts, etc. The next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on 30th July at Delhi.

MR. THOMAS' SALARY

—:o:—

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced in the House of Commons to-day that Mr. Thomas salary was £5000 which on previous occasions was paid to the holder of the post of Lord Privy Seal when special responsibilities were assigned to him.

Another of Mr. Churchill's budget recommendations reversed by the new Government relates to feeding the Army with home-killed meat and the percentage of home-grown flour. Mr. Buxton answering the question in the Home of Commons said that the Government was unable to adopt proposal in view of its probable effect upon food prices.—Reuter.

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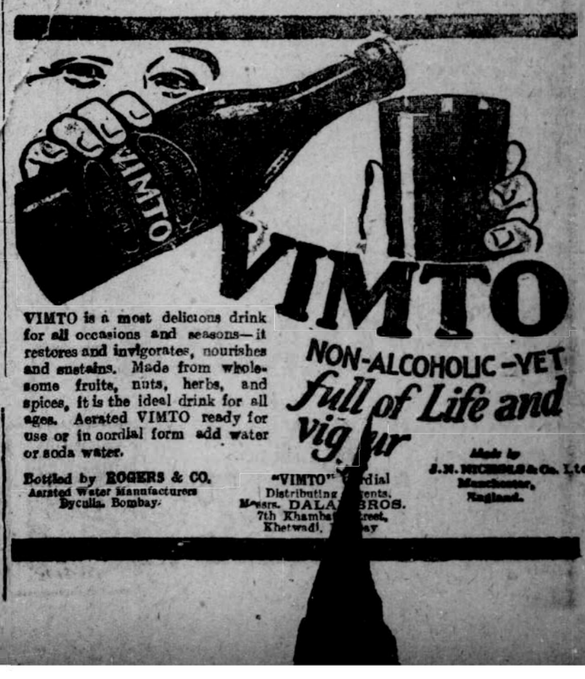

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TRADE & FINANCE

Currency Contracted to Tune of 4 Crores

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM BANK OF ENGLAND

—:o:—

Fear of Rise in Bank Rate

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 5.

MONEY.

The monetary situation continued easy with lenders of call nds at 2 to 2-1/2 per cent. he trade demand shows a large ecrease of Rs. 253 lacs, but this eek's statement also, like the st, is largely influenced by the ew loan operations. Government have remitted to the Home easury £3 million through Pa Currency involving a contrac- of Rs. 4 crores. In view of large cash balance at the nd the contractions of ncy, it seems improbable Government will resort to rowing by treasury bills in the r future. The following are fixed deposit rates:—One to months 2 per cent., three nths 2-1/2 per cent., six ths 4 per cent. and twelve ths 4-1/2 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

he withdrawals of gold from Bank of England still con- , this week's figure being 25,000 nett. If this efflux is checked, the bank rate may to be raised although this it remains unaltered at 5-1/2 cent.

PERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

he statement of the Imperial of India as of 28th June shows an increase of Rs 29 lacs in the cash balance he Bank now amounting to 30,33,46,000 as against Rs. 3 crores at this time last . The percentage of cash to es is 32.38, an increase of r cent. over last week. ns have increased slightly by 2.29 lacs, while cash credits Inland bills have receded by 0.88 lacs and Rs. 130.48 lacs ectively. Government depo- are up by Rs. 397.69 lacs to 20.65 crores, and other de- its by Rs. 121.09 lacs to Rs 99 crores. The Bank rate nds unchanged at 5 per cent

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled ly steady this week, but the ume of turnover was compara ly small. 3-1/2 per cent. Pa , barring a temporary fall to 67/4 remained steady around 67/12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 n was unaltered at 102/1. 5 cent. 1935 loan is quoted at 97/11 and 1933 at Rs. 100/11 er cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 1932 quietened to Rs. 101/5, 102/5, and 103/5 respectively. 2 per cent Bombay Develop- nt Loan remained stationary Rs. 107/8. 4 per cent 1960-70 n was placed at Rs 80 and 4-37 Bonds at Rs. 90/8. 4-1/2 cent. 1955-60 Loan dropped ther to Rs. 91/12 and 1931 nds to Rs. 96/2. 5 per cent. 9-44 loan is quoted at Rs. .

NEW LOAN.

Although the subscriptions for e New Loan did not come up the amount asked for, consi- ring all the circumstances, the ult cannot be deemed unsatis- ctory. The panicky condition the market necessitating the osing of the Bombay Stock Ex- ange immediately before the nouncement of the loan; the onetary situation in the inter- tional markets, particularly in e United States, with its re- tions on other centres; the de- reciating tendency of rupee se- urities during the past few years nd lastly the growing practice investing in foreign securities ith a view to evading tax, were mong the causes that militated gainst the complete success of e loan, despite its attractive erms. It should also be borne mind that no loan is due for payment this year, while last ear. Although Government re- eived Rs. 2.10 crores in cash, ey repaid Rs. 5.45 crores for nconverted 1928 bonds. In ad tion, treasury bill maturities ing that period amounted to large figure of about Rs. 12 crores. The 1927 loan fetched only Rs. 8.16 crores in cash while the 1926 loan realised Rs. 16.76 crores. In the latter case, however, Rs. 11.33 crores were repaid for unconverted 1926 bonds.

In view of the above, the cash subscription of Rs. 13.26 crores in the present instance is not really disappointing. It is generally felt, however, that Government may find it necessary to curtail their capital expenditure, for they cannot afford to borrow money by short or medium term loans for outlay on railways and irrigation, the returns from which must necessarily be spread over a long period of years.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was quiet during the week, more particularly for ready and near deliveries. Cheap money in India and an almost effective Bank rate of 5-1/2 per cent. in England, with the apprehension of a further rise account for the weakness in ready rates, while forward was fully maintained, December/January being done at 1/6 1/32. Ready T.T. was quoted at 1s. 5-25/32d. for sellers and 1s. 5-27/32d. for buyers. A somewhat improved tone prevailed towards the close on the news of the contraction of currency. Export bills appeared on a moderate scale, especially for distant deliveries and there was some enquiry for remittances on bullion account. In the forward market the rates were 1s. 5-13/16d. for July; 1s. 5-27/32d. to 7/8d. for August; 1s. 5-29/32d. for September; 1s. 5-15/16d. to 31/32d for October; 1s. 6d. for November/December and 1s. 6-1/32d. for January.

The inauguration of the new system for the purchase of sterling by Government has aroused criticism in certain quarters. While it would seem premature to pronounce an opinion at so early a stage, the new method will no doubt check "stagging" by exchange operators and when export business revives it may bene fit both trade and Government.

A press communique of the 22nd July issued by the Dy Controller of Currency states that the total remittances from 1st April to 29th June 1929 to the Home Treasury amounted to £1,810,000 of which £310,000 represent sterling purchased in India and £1,500,000 transferred from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. Remittances during the week ending 29th June totalled £30,000, by sterling purchased in India.

The dollar strling quotation was virtually unchanged at Dol. 4.84-7/8. French francs further appreciated to 123.87, but reacted and closed at 123.96. The Belga and the Italian lira were quoted at 34.92 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD.

Steadiness was manifest in the gold market during the period under review with the price of ready improving by 6 pies to Rs. 21/7/3 per tola. Quieter exchange and small supplies on hand amounting to about one lac tolas are responsible for the rise. Furthermore, shipments 'en route' are light, while the offtake is unchanged at about 12,000 tolas a day. Ready sovereigns which were quoted at Rs. 13/10/6 throughout, declined to-day to Rs. 13/9/3 on fresh arrivals from Durban. The forward rate was unchanged at Rs. 13/8/3 each. In London the price of gold after declining to 84s. 11-3/8d. closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21/6/9 for ready, Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 22nd July settlement and Rs. 21/7// and 21/7/6 for 21st August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 7,07,498 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £27,000.

SILVER.

Silver was weak during the period with a continuous decline in rates. The possibility of the gold embargo being removed by the new Japanese Government caused the yen to harden in the local market and produced a bearish feeling as regards silver. The Shanghai tael oscillated between 2s. 4-3/8d. and 2s. 4-1/2d., while the rates in London tended downward, ready being fixed at 23-15/16d. on Wednesday, which constitutes a fresh low record, the second achieved this month since 1915. In the local market the price of ready declined from Rs. 55/7 to Rs. 54/11, but closed steadier at Rs. 55/2 per 100 tolas. America and China Banks both bought and sold on moderate scale. The offtake averaged 230 bars a day including that for settlement and stocks on hand stand at the increased figure of about 2200 bars owing to fresh arrivals. In London the highest and lowest rate were 24-1/4d. and 23-15/16d. for ready and 24-5/16d. and 24d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55/7 and Rs. 54/11 for ready and 27th June settlement, Rs. 55/6 and Rs. 54/9 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 55 and Rs. 54/8 for 26th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £120,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 3395 bars and Rs. 2,250 in coin. The daily trade return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated the 5th instant shows an export of 107 ingots of silver valued at Rs. 5.67 lacs to England on Government account. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £105,000.

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay July 5.

Inspite o no definite improvement in the Mill Strike situation and inspite of scarcity found in several qualities, prices in the yarn market do not show any improvement, on the other hand the undertone is distinctly weak and prices have declined further to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. in almost all kinds of yarns. This state of affairs clearly shows how very restricted the demand in yarn is experienced at the present moment and how the consuming districts have been buying only very sparingly and just sufficient for their immedate requirements. Dealers and up-country buyers have absolutely no faith in th epresent level of prices and the recent decline in cotton has completely shaken the confidence with the result that buying is very limited and dealers are busy clearing off their stocks at the best available market rates, so that when prices reach the bottom they may be in a position to make purchases at very favourable prices. Monsoon is so far satisfactory and it is believed that when cotton prices reach to a low level and confidence is restored there wil be improvement in demand.

English Yarns:—There have been small sales from stock at very heavy losses and dealers have become so nervous and tired that they do not wish to make any forward purchases so long as the position is not clear. Manchester reports very few sales in yarns but prices have not been lowered on account of the apprehension regarding Labour trouble.

Japanese Yarns:—Due to some improvement in Japanese Exchange Import Houses have been quoting slightly higher prices in Japanese Yarns for forward delivery but there has been practically no effect on the market and dealers have been found easy sellers which has led to further decline in prices. Stocks are not very large but there is not much confidence in the present level of prices and therefore there has been a constant selling pressure.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Dealers have been very nervous on account of large stocks and various reports about the cheap sales by the German Manufacturers. Demand is moderate as usual during this time of the year. Italian Makers have been reported to be very firm but the rates in spot have been yet declining due to uncertainty of the future course of the market.

Indian Yarns:—Although hopes have been entertained for the early termination of the Mill Strike the improvement is not rapid and the situation is still very grave and disastrous to the local industry. Up-country Mills have been reaping the masifest of this unfortunate struggle and it is reported that they have been making sales at very satisfactory profits. Rangoon, Calcutta, Egypt, Busrah and various other outlets report quiet trade at the moment.

The future course of the market depends upon the cotton prices where a great deal of uncertainty prevails at the present moment.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

—:o:—

Government Securities:—

The attention has been centred around the New Loan which now stands fully subscribed, during the week under report. We understand that Karachi has responded very poorly to the New Loan. The total amount subscribed is about Rs. 35 lakhs, out of which the conversions exceed the cash subscriptions.

Money though easier is not easily obtainable and with adverse trade conditions the position of Karachi is getting from bad to worse. Some solution is necessary to settle the internal conditions of India.

The Government securities have been a quiet market and the prices in many instances have receded to be in parity with the New Loan. Further falls in the prices are not unlikely.

Railway Shares:—

There were large offerings of Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds which were readily absorbed. The Sind Lights having paid Rs. 71 per share to the shareholders the shares are quoting now ex-rights. The quotation is nominal in absence of any actual transactions.

Electrics:—

The prices have appreciated over the last closing quotations. The Karachi Electrics changed hands in small lots, the Hyderabad Electrics have been wanting while the Ajmers are quiet at Rs. 11 per share.

Flour Shares:—

This section closes quiet with no change in the prices of the shares to report.

Name of the Company.	Present Value. Rs. a.
Sind Lights	64 0
Sind Lighterage	140 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89 8
Upper Sinds	85 8
Karachi Electrics	149 0
Hyderabad Electrics	138 0
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	107 8
Karachi Flour Mill	155 0
India Flour Mill	120 0
Century Flour Mill	100 0

JAVA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE MARKET RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 3.

Messrs. R. Jamabhoy have received the following quotations from their foreign Branches:—

Singapore:—

Coffee Laibrarian Big Dols. 47-1|2—49-1|2 per picul.

Coffee Laibrarian Small Dols. 41|43 per picul.

Coffee Soerabaya usual quality Dols. 37|38 per picul.

Coffee Soerabaya best quality Dols. 39 per picul.

Coffee Palembang Dols. 29—29-1|2 per picul.

Pineapple Slice c i f Bombay Rs. 9-7 per case.

Sago Flour c i f Bombay Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

D|P Bills 7ds|s for Dols. 100 Rs. 155.12.

Market tendency:—Coffee increasing, Sago Flour uncertain, Exchange steady.

Steamer for Bombay:—4-7-29.

Soerabaya:—

Coffee Robesta Ready f55 per picul.

Coffee Robesta Aug-Sept. f53-1|2 per picul.

Coffee Robesta Ready c i f Bombay Rs. 53-8 per cwt.

Coffee Robesta c i f Gulf (1) Rs. 55-1|2, (2) Rs. 54-1|2, (3) Rs. 53-1|2.

Tea Re. 0-10, Re. 0-8, Re. 0-7 per lb. c i f Bombay.

Steamer for Bombay will sail in the end of this week.

Hongkong:—

Cassia Dols. 9-20 per picul.

Cassia c i f Bombay Rs. 14 per cwt.

Green Beans Big c i f Bombay Rs. 10-10 per cwt.

Sugar Candy superior quality c i f Bombay Rs. 14-1 per cwt.

Galangal c i f Bombay Rs. 13-1|2 per cwt.

Fire Crackers c i f Bombay 500 packets Rs. 13-1|2 per case.

Fire Crackers c i f Bombay 1,000 packets Rs. 13-1|2 per case.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay July 5.

The demand for ready sugar continued very small and the stocks being fairly large dealers were eager sellers and meeting the buyers at market price this reducing the price by one to two annas per cent all round regarding forward positions there was absolutely no interest shown for near positions while there was small enquiry for more distant position viz January/March and a fair quantity was done in July and July/September shipment by the Japanese Importer at Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-10-0 and January/March at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 By a Chinese an dEuropean Importer. There was rather much pressure to sell near at hand Sugar by Java but not much business done. There is now no change of any business in Beet Sugars.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with good inquiry for ready sugars and small business doing.

Java reported a quiet market with Trust selling Whites at 12 and Brown at 1050 guilders with small business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 3rd inst. quoting 2.00, 2.12 and 2.19 for September/December and March and reported lowest on the 29th inst. quoting 1.91, 2.02 and 2.10 for some positions. London Terminals reported highest on the 2nd inst quoting 10s 1/4d. 10s 10 1/2d and 11s 4 1/2d for August, October and December and reported lowest on the 28th ult. quoting 10s 6 3/4d, 10s 4 1/2d. 10s. 10 1/2d for some positions.

The following are the bazar rates and Stocks.

T M O ready Rs. 12-15-0—11s 8d.
F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 Bags.
T M O June Rs. 7-11-6—11s. 7d.
F. B. Harbour.
T M O July/Sep. Rs. 7-10—11s. 6d.
F. B. Harbour.
T M O Oct./Dec. Rs. 7-11-0—11s. 7
F. B. Harbour.
B R B ready Rs 13-0-0—11s. 9d.
F. B. Harbour Stocks 20,000 Bags.
Brit Refund Rs. 12-11-0—11s. 3d.
F. B. Harbour Stocks 23,000 Bags.
German Rs. 12-12-0—11s. 4d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 12,000 Bags.
Arrivals Nil.

Bombay, July 5.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's cloisng price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices register a rise of about half an anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7|11|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 7|10|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7|11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7|13 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|- per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|10 per cwt.
Tone:—Ready.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay July 5.

Since our last report, no business of importance is reported, except some bunkering business.

The market continues dull and quiet both in Coal and freight.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STEAM.

25-6-29 s.s. King James, Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co.
27-6-29 s.s. Noridc, Natal Group, Turner Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO

10-7-29 s.s. Silkworth, Bengal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.
17-7-29 s.s. Callone, Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.
18-7-29 s.s Gardenia, Bengal Coal, Andrew Yule & Co.
19-7-29 s.s. Khoshrow, Noonoodih & Poniati, Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

QUALITY	C. I. F.
Natal Group	25/6Sh.
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/8.
Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 16/4.
Noonoodih	Rs. 16.
Poniati (Gillander's)	Rs. 15/8
EX-SCALES DARUKHANA.	
Natal Group	Rs. 19.
Deshargarh	Rs. 18.
Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 17/12.

KEROSENE RATES

—:o:—

BURMAH SHELL.

Bombay, July 4.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Shell cases, per case	8	15	6
Waterlily cases, per case	8	15	6
Firefly cases per case	8	7	6
Anchor brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Swastika brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Rising Sun brand tins per pair	6	9	6
Chukker brand tins per pair	6	9	6
Rising Sun brands bluk per 8 Imperial gallons	5	5	6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5	5	6
Swan brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Victoria brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4	13	6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4	13	6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 4.

Rosario Santa Fe. per 63 lb. Cargoes:—July shipment sellers 44/3.

Barletta Russo. per 63.1/2 lb. Cargoes:—July/Aug. shipment sellers 44/-.

Wheat South Australian Parcels:—Afloat paid 46.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi. Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. July 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/4-1/2.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 11/6.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/5.3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/6-1/4.

Are They Not Marvellous Cures?

Edulji Maneckji Modi, Mill Engineer, Crown Building, Foras Road, Bombay, writes:—

"In the interest of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to give expression to my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for his thorough and speedy cure of a serious complaint from which my only son was suffering.

The trouble started from 'Sciatica' and 'Neurasthenia' and developed into 'Paralysis' with shortening of the Muscles of the left leg from the hip down to the foot and acute pain in the spinal region, abdomen and in the leg also. Finding the patient's condition only went from bad to worse under the treatment of various leading Surgeons and Doctors, the paralytic attack extending, during the course of these treatments even to the eyes which he became unable to open without feeling giddiness, I began to despair about my son's condition. Six months elapsed thus, my son being confined to bed all the times.

At this juncture being advised by a friend to consult Dr. D. D. S. Tandon I immediately entrusted the case to him. The beneficial effects of his treatment made themselves felt from the very beginning and in the course of four months, he succeeded in effecting the thorough cure of the complaint except for the very slight troubles the patient feels in walking which also, I believe, will be set right very soon.

The above is a bare statement of facts without the least tinge of exaggeration, and I hope many other helpless sufferers will similarly avail themselves of Dr. Tandon's marvellous skill and experiences in curing helpless cases.

Verily Dr. Tandon's treatment was a God-send to me. When I attempt words fail me to adequately thank him.

6th March, 1929. (Sd.) EDULJI MANECJI MODI.

Mr. R. M. Rustom of Messrs. Shah and Co., Provisions and General Stores, Sitaram Building, Bombay, writes:—

"To whom it may concern.

I am more than delighted to inform the public that I was treated by Dr. Tandon of Chaupathy for heart trouble and was completely cured in one month's treatment.

Before the treatment, I could not climb up even one flight of stairs and after Dr. Tandon's Homoeopathic remedies I am completely cured and can climb up a five storied building with the greatest ease and without the slightest exhaustion.

I strongly advice those suffering from loss of breath to try Dr. Tandon's treatment for just one month and they will be surprised at the marvellous change in their entire system."

Dated, 26|4|29. (Sd.) R. M. RUSTOM.

In case of utter despair, consult sharp

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATH,

Next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 6 1929

RIOTS DUE TO TEMPORARY EXCITEMENT

No Long standing Tension Between Hindus & Muslims, Says Mr K. F. Nariman

SIR VASANTRAO JUSTIFIES STRIKE

—:o:—

Oil Workers were Paid Less Than Pathan Blacklegs, Says the Knight

Mr. Lalji Narainji was further examined by the Riots Inquiry Committee on Friday morning when that Committee resumed its inquiry at the Secretariat. At the outset, Mr. Lalji Narainji brought to the notice of the Chairman what, according to him, were objectionable and cross lines given to the report of his evidence in the "Times of India." These head-lines were: "Mohamedans blamed," "Shoot Pathans down" and others. The witness complained that these cross lines were calculated to create a wrong impression in the minds of the readers about the views he had expressed. He had never said that Pathans should be shot down or any of that kind which would hurt anybody's feelings. The question about shooting down" was asked by one of the Honourable Members of the Committee. The witness asked the Committee to warn the "Times of India" against any more repetition of such headlines.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Chairman:—Would you have legislation in Bombay on the lines of Emergency Act in Calcutta?—I don't mind giving any powers to Government if they are required in the interests of peace but my only anxiety is how these powers will be used by those who will possess them.

The witness was not in favour of reinforcing the Police force in Bombay. It was true, he said, that Culcutta had more police than Bombay. The reason for that might be that Calcutta was a larger city in area than Bombay.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Have you come in touch with the Arya Samaj? Does that Samaj carry any influence in Bombay?—I am not in any way connected with the Samaj. I don't think that the Samaj has got very much influence in Bombay.

Replying to another question of Dewan Bahadur, the witness said that the organisation of the Hindu Mahasabha was very lately introduced in Bombay. The activities of the Sabha were very much limited in Bombay. He was not himself a member of the Sabha.

A MIS-STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Proceeding, the witness observed that the police gave more protection to the strike-breakers in the Oil Installation than was necessary. Earl Winterton's statement in the Commons gave one an impression that the Pathans in the Oil Mills were attcked by Hindus without any provocation.

Dewan Bahadr Javeri:—Do you find fault with the police report?—Yes, it is either incorrect or not sufficiently explanatory in some of the material points.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri:—Do you consider Communists responsible for these riots?—I don't think they are. These riots have nothing to do with Communism. I agree that Communists might be responsible for the strikes but surely they had no hand in the riots. I am convinced that Communism did not affect these riots.

Replying to Mr, Mirza, the witness maintained that the policy of Government in the matter of giving licenses to Muslims for playing music, tended to create communal differences.

A NON-EXISTING PACT.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri:—Was there any pact between Hindus and Muslim leaders by which it was agreed that there should be no more rioting and is it true that that pact was broken by Hindus in the first instance?—That statement is absolutely incorrect. I am not aware of any pact between Hindus and Muslims. What I remember is that there was only some conversation between Hindu and Muslim merchants at the Indian Merchants at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is perfectly untrue that Hindus were guilty of any breach of pact.

Discussing the question of communal tension, the witness declared that the "Times of India" had done greatest harm to communal harmony by means of a regular propaganda calculated to create and intensify communal hatred and tension.

The witness further suggested that all restaurants should be closed during times of disturbance. During the recent riots more attacks were made on Hindus by Muslims who were lying in wait in various restaurants.

EXASPERATING DEEDS.

Proceeding, the witness cited an example to show how the police gave preferential treatment to the Muslims and how that tended to exasperate the Hinds. He stated that he saw with his own eyes a funeral procession of Muslims armed with lathies and knives and escorted by police and military going along the Kalbadevi Road which was quite an unusual route for such a procession. In his opinion, it was the greatest mistake committed by Government and that exasperated the Hindus most.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, a member of the Legislative Council and of the Municipal Corporation, in his oral evidence, bluntly stated that Government had made the greatest blunder in starting the inquiry. He was of opinion that after the satisfactory and exhaustive statement made by the Home Member in the Council, there was no need for any inquiry. The witness first complained that Government did not ask division on Mr. Munshi's adjournment motion. Later when he was shown the official report of the proceedings of the Council which gave the division list, he argued that Government did not manipulate the majority as they usually did. Whatever it was, the present inquiry was not going to serve any useful purpose.

SIR VASANTRAO AS LABOUR CHAMPION..

Replying to the Chairman, the witness stated that the strikers in the Oil installation were responsible for originating the kidnapping scare. They had a grievance against the Pathans who were employed by the authorities to break the strike. He had heard he added, that Pathans who replaced the strikers in the Oil Mill were paid much higher wages than what the strikers were paid previous to the strike. He complained that the strikers were not paid a living wage according to his information. If it was a pact, he added, then the strikers were perfectly justified in doing what they did. He suggested that the Committee should enquire into the question of wages given to the workers in the Oil Mill.

Sir Vasantrao had no complaint to make against the police of Bombay. He, however, suggested that the ordinary foot-police should be trained in arms and they should be allowed to bear arms in times of emergency. It was a great blunder on the part of the Finance Member, the witness added, that he should have allowed the cut to be made in the expenditure on the police department.

Sir Vasantrao did not believe that the picketing in the mill area was peaceful. He was certain that it was nothing more than obstruction. He suggested that picketing had got to be stopped at once in the interest of peace and order. He was entirely in favour of very stringent action being taken against the agitators who were in the habit of making inflammatory speeches.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Legislative Council and of the Municipal Corporation, stated, in his evidence, that he was a member of the Citizens' Peace Committee and as such he was moving in the affected areas during the riots. On February 5, he went on to say, he saw signs that the disturbance was taking a communal turn. On the evening of the same day he went to Sheriff Devji Kanji and with the latter he saw several Muslim leaders. He took these Muslim leaders to the Indian Merchants' Chamber with a view that the leaders of both the communities should sit together and concert measures for speedy fraternisation between both the communities. There was a proposal that these leaders should immediately visit the affected localities and try to dispel the fears. That proposal was not acted upon because it was thought that it was fraught with dangers. Instead a hand-bill was issued over the signatures of prominent leaders of both the communities urging the public to maintain peace and order.

"ONLY A TEMPORARY EXCITEMENT."

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness observed that it was more or less a temporary excitement that led to these riots. He did not think there was any long-standing tension between the two communities.

PEACE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Replying to the Peace Comittee's' work, he said that the organisation of this Committee could not have been more perfect under the circumstances. They had to work against time and that accounted for their shortcomings if there were any.

Mr. Nariman further suggested that revolvers should have been distributed to the trusted citizens to enable them to protect their lives.

Mr. Mirza:—Was any respectable citizens refused a revolver?—Yes, many. It is very difficult in these days to get revolvers.

Proceeding, the witness contended that Government should have taken prompt measures to quell the riots. It was utterly wrong and unfair, he added, to connect the Red Flag Union with these communal disturbances. The Communists had nothing to gain by rousing communal feelings.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR TENSION.

In the opinion of the witness, the communal tension was the direct result of communal representation. Government were more responsible for it than anybody else. If choice was left to him he said, he would advocate the complete abolition of the present system of Government.

Mr. Mirza:—You want a full responsible Government, Isn't it?—No; I want complete Independence if I can get it to-day. I blame the entire administration of Government which is responsible for the separation of different communities in India. Government have succeeded in putting one community against the other. I know it is, in the interest of Government that this communal tension should continue. In the absence of such a tension they will have to close their shop.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday 11-30 a.m.

THANKSGIVING FOR KING'S RECOVERY

SIMPLICITY THE KEY-NOTE OF SERVICE

NO SERMON OR PAGEANTRY

RUGBY, July 4.

The Service of Thanksgiving for King's recovery will be held in all churches on Sunday. The principal service which the King and Queen and many other Royal persons will attend will take place at Westminister Abbey and, its order of service will be followed in all other Anglican and many Non-conformist Churches

Simplicity will be the main feature of this service and there will be almost comclete absence of yageantry.

The Lord Chamberlain has no responsibility for the arrangements which will be entirely in the hands of the Dean of Westminister and ordinary dress will be worn by all who take part without any Outward mark of rank or station. Service will be brief, lasting only 32 minutes and there will be no sermon.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

A dramatic moment in the service will occur when preceded by Roll of Drums the Dean will speak words "God save the King. God save the Realm. God give us thankful hearts." Immediately afterwards fanfare of trumpets will be sounded —B. O. W.

KING TO HONOUR PHYSICIANS

—:o:—

CEREMONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

RUGBY, July 4.

An interesting ceremony will take place at Buckingham Palace on Saturday when the King will receive the three doctors who attended on him in his long illness, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, Physician-in-ordinary, Doctor Graham Hodgson, radiologist, and Dr. Lionel Whitby, bacteriologist. It was the King's express wish that the first act on returning to the Palace should be to honour the Doctors. He will invest them with Victorian Order and express his heartfelt gratitude to the part they played in his recovery.—B. O. W.

COMMON ROLL IN EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

QNESTION TO BE SUSPENDED

MAJOR G. POLE'S QUERY IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 4.

In the Commons, replying to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Lunn, Under-Secretary for Colonies, said that he had not yet been able to discuss with Sir Samuel Wilson the latter's published statement to the Indian Deputation to Kenya, that the question of a common electoral roll could not be re-opened. He reminded Major Graham Pole that the Hilton Young Commission had made clear that a common roll on equal franchise without racial discrimination could only be realised by local consent, and assured him that Government would fully consider the views of all communities before reaching the decision.

Col. Wedgwood asked for assurance that no action would be taken to modify the Hilton Young commission's report as a result of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit without the India Office having Sir S. Wilson's report.

Mr. Lunn thought that the question might be suspended until Government had been able to decide what their policy would be regarding East Africa.—Reuter.

—:o:—

MR. CHATTERJI'S ARREST

—:o:—

TORY GOVT'S "MANY PROSECUTIONS"

LONDON, July 4.

Arising from a question regarding the arrest of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of "Modern Review", Mr. Maxton in the House of Commons requested for information as to what steps had been taken to stop "these many prosecutions" laid down under the regime of late Government.

The Speaker, however, intervened.—Reuter.

41 DAYS ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Under-Trial Prisoner's Plight in Barisal Jail

BARISAL, July 4.

Great concern was felt for the health of Satindranath Sen who is on hungerstrike in Barisal Jail for forty-one days. Twelve other undertrial prisoners are also reported as not taking food for a week. It is reported that Satin Sen swooned yesterday. Local pleaders sought interview but permission was not granted.—Free Press.

MISSING MONEY ORDERS

—:o:—

DELHI GENERAL POST OFFICE FRAUD

C. I. D. INQUIRY PROCEEDING

DELHI, July 5.

A case of cheating is reported from the General Post Office Delhi. Mahomed Ibrahim, a postal clerk and another by name Lallu have been arrested for cheating and theft.

According to the prosecution, it is alleged that, some registers and 44 paid up money order forms were missing from General Post office. When the matter was being investigated, a letter from a certain part of Central India was received complaining that three money orders to the value of Rs. 1,750 sent from that place were not received by the payee in Delhi. On receipt of this complaint the local postal authorities sent a telegram to the complainant that no such money orders were received in Delhi. Later when enquiries were made it was found out from the postmen that money orders to the value of Rs. 1,750 have been received by one Lalia, When Lalla was asked by the Police to explain wherefrom he got the money, he simply returned the money.

The Criminal Intelligence Department then took up the matter and found pieces of the destroyed Register of money orders and the torn forms in some bushes on the banks of Jumna.—Free Pres.

4 CRORES OF CURRENCY AGAINST STERLING SECURITIES

—:o:—

GOVT.'S FINANCIAL MANIPULATION

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The "Statesman" understands the Government have contarcted currency to the amount of 4 crores against sterling securities, presumably for home remittances and forming up the exchange.—Free Press.

MEDUR LEGACIES

—:o:—

13 YEAR OLD DISPUTE COMES TO AN END

BEZWADA, July 4

Judgment was delivered at last by the principal Subordinate Judge in Medur Legacies Suit which had been pending since 1916. The suit filed by the zamindar of Bhadrachalam and others for the administration of all specific and residuary legacies left by the late Rani of Medur out of the estate revenues which she was entitled to enjoy during her life time. The case went up to the Privy Council whence it was remanded to this Court for settlement of accounts. Original amount of legacies was Rs. 120,000 and decree now passed was for Rs. 8 1/2 lakhs in which is included the principal and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum. The Zemindars of Uyyur and Mirzapur are the respondents in this suit and have to pay this huge sum in equal shares.—Free Press.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI

—:o:—

EXTERNMENT ORDER REMOVED BY PUDUKOTTAH DURBAR

MADRAS, July 4.

Orders have been passed by the Pudukottah Durbar removing externment order on Mr. S. Satyamurti.—Free Press

MUNILAL DHAND'S ARREST

—:o:—

COMPLETE SECRECY BEING OBSERVED

DELHI, July 4.

Complete secrecy is being observed in regard to Munilal Dhand who has been arrested under Section 507 I.P.C. for the alleged intimidating letters written by him. The accused has not yet been produced in court; but it is reliably understood that papers concerning the preliminary enquiry has been submitted to the Additional District Magistrate and the result of the enquiry has been read out to him in order to prove "prima facie" case against him.—Free Press.

MEERUT TRANSFER APPLICATION

Chief Justice Considers Affidavit Incomplete

JULY 11 FIXED FOR HEARING APPLICATION

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

Mr. Langford James appeared yesterday before the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in connection with the application for transfer of the Meerut conspiracy case. The Chief Justice enquied of Mr. Pandit, appearing for the nine accused making the application, what authority Mr. Joshi who filed the affidavit in support of the application had for doing so. Mr. Pandit said that he himself appeared for nine accused from whom he had got vakalatnama. The Chief Justice thought that the affidavit was incomplete in many respects, and after pointing out such portions, remarked: "I am entitled to assume that only nine out of thirty-two accused wish for a transfer."

Mr. Pandit: "I only appear for nine accused. I do not know what the wishes of the other accused are."

Chief Justice: Unless the other twenty-three accused identify themselves with it, I must take it that they do not want a transfer.

Mr. Langford James: The Government whom I represent are most anxious that there should no undue delay in this matter.

Chief Justice: Quite right. At present the affidavit is so vague that I cannot see how this transfer application has any possibility of success. A transfer application, in my opinion could be made with any possibility of success only on the basis of a joint affidavit by such accused as desire transfer to Allahabad. Therefore, if only nine accused desire a transfer, it would raise the presumption that the twenty-three other accused are content with the arrangements already made at Meerut. Then, to make a point about convenience, which is a question of fact, the affidavit must go into facts, which are singularly wanting in this present application. In my opinion, there should be a joint affidavit by each and every accused who desires a transfer to Allahabad and it should contain, firstly, a list of witnesses whom they intend to call before the Magistrate and secondly of Counsel whom they have engaged That joint affidavit should be supplemented by the affidavit of each and every Counsel who has been briefed. I must have the facts. At present I have no facts in this affidavit on which I can form any opinion and there is no information any value at all.—A.P.

WANTED JOINT APPLICA

If however a very consider number of the accused make a affidavit saying that the hearing the case at Meerut has caused inconvenience which could only avoided by transferring the case Allahabad, they should set out which show how they are in venienced. I do not assume that of the accused will call necessa any evidence before the gistrate. They may, or may not; but if any of intend to do so, they must set the names and addresses of wit and show how their attendance Meerut instead of at Allah would create great disadvantage difficulty to them. In the same if the allegation is that there i accommodation for Counsel who already engaged there in the from day to day, they must t selves make an affidavit.

Mr. Pandit pointed out that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved application on Monday, the question left as the fixing of a

The Chief Justice: It is n sending notice to all the rest accused on an application like which in my opinion at present, less it would convince me later, drafted in a shadowy and va sort of way. I cannot make order on it. The real question this transfer application is: sho this matter be tried at Allahab instead of Meerut. I suppose G ernment does not consent to this

Mr. Langford James: It does n JULY 11 FIXED FOR HEARIN

After some discussion the Chi Justice passed orders directing n tice to issue to remaining 23 accus that application for transfer won be heard on July 11 and supplem ted by such further evidence as t applicant deemed fit. The Chi Justice also ordered that applicant should furnish Mr. Langford Jame with copies of affidavits which th proposed to file.

These affidavits were delivered Mr. Langford James at Meerut.

Mr. Langford James: My Lor there is one other matter I like know. When the application heard, have I got to deal wit ground 2 and 3.

The Chief Justice: I think yo had better be prepared to deal wit them, but the important point, to m mind, is whether the accused ca show such preponderance of inco venience as would justify the trans fer of the case from Meerut to Allahabad. I am not interested about books, but I am merely interested to know whether they have not got living arrangements at Meerut.

Mr. Langford James: As regards books, I have got my private library at Meerut.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL TO MEET ON AUG. 5

—:o:—

MINISTRY FORMATION LIKELY

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day announces that the next meeting of the Bengal Council will take place on August 5 at 3 P.M.

In the meantime speculation is rife on the possible formation of a Ministry.—Free Press.

GAND ARRIVES AT DELHI

—:o:—

DELHI, July 5.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Miss Slade and Mrs. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Almora. About 150 persons including several Municipal Commissioners were present at the Statio nto receive Mahatmaji. Pandit Jawharlal Nehru also arrived with Gandhiji.

Mr. Asaf Ali garlanded Gandhiji.—Free Press.

KAPILMUNI KALI TEMPLE CASE ADJOURNED

—:o:—

SWAMI SATYANANDA ARRESTED

KHULNA, July 5.

The case against Jovtish Poddar, Subarna Banik who were arrested for entering the Kapilmuni Kali temple was adjourned after the prosecution evidence was recorded.

Swami Satyananda, President, Hindu Mission, Calcutta, who came here to watch the court proceedings and start Satyagraha in case temple entry is not allowed for the depressed classes was arrested yesterday while leaving the court and was bailed out.

The Kapilmuni situation is drawing much public attention.—Free Press.

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